

Growing furore over Billy, Libyans
embarrasses the White House

Syria-Jordan
clash seen on
anti-Assad plot

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The White House and the Carter-Mondale re-election committee are becoming further embroiled in Libya's connection with the president's re-election campaign. Billy Carter, the son of the president, is accused of establishing a Libyan agent to establish a relationship with the president's re-election campaign.

Richard Shadyac, a \$4,000-a-month registered agent for the Carter-Mondale re-election committee, said on Friday that he was "astounded" that the Carter-Mondale re-election committee had denied that he had been appointed to head a special Arab-American campaign committee.

"They're denying this," he asked Israel's ambassador to the U.S., "and they're lying. My son has been to the White House and has been in the Carter-Mondale re-election committee."

Shadyac, a Washington attorney and former president of the Arab-American Association of America, said he had been appointed to head a special Arab-American campaign committee. He said he had been appointed to head a special Arab-American campaign committee.

Shadyac said he knows Billy Carter socially and likes him very much. But he does not believe that Billy Carter has anything to do with his being invited to temporarily at least to join the campaign.

"I stand on my record of involvement with the Arab-American community for over 30 years," he said. "I challenge anyone to criticize or question that record. I don't think there's anyone on the domestic scene that approaches my qualifications. I think they chose me because I was the best person."

Shadyac said he had been approached to join the campaign by Dr. Stephen A. Elia, President Carter's advisor on ethnic affairs, and by Franklin Delano Lopez, the campaign committee's advisor on ethnic affairs.

According to the Libyan agent, both men said that Strauss and Tim Kraft, another senior member of the campaign staff, had approved the selection.

"I was asked to put together a national committee, which I've done," he said. "I don't know what I'm supposed to say now."

Last week, Strauss denied that anyone had been authorized to invite Shadyac to the campaign. On Thursday, Strauss sent Shadyac a letter saying the campaign welcomes his support, but "neither I nor our management committee has authorized in any way the creation of an Arab-American committee or any other ethnic committee."

Shadyac said he still plans to work for Carter's re-election. "I'm working for the president — not for all these flunkies who are apparently so misguided."

Sen. Robert Dole (Democrat-Kansas), a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has called for congressional hearings on the Justice Department's investigation of Billy Carter and the role of the White House in this matter.

Billy Carter, even after receiving an initial \$20,000 from Libya in January and another \$200,000 in April, had refused to register as a Libyan agent until forced to do so by the Justice Department last week.

Dole and other concerned members of Congress, including Senators Ted Stevens (Republican-Alaska) and William Roth (Republican-Delaware), are said to suspect that the White House may have played a role in having the Justice Department drop any possible criminal charges against Billy Carter.

Under U.S. law, it is perfectly legal to work for a foreign government, provided that the agent registers and files detailed reports with the Justice Department — something which Billy Carter had not done until last week.

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

Relations between Syria and Jordan appeared to have been jolted over the weekend, after Syria's state television featured a Moslem Brotherhood leader claiming that his organization has been launching terror operations against President Hafez Assad's regime from Amman.

The man was shown "confessing" that his underground organization, the Moslem Brotherhood movement, which has been waging a devastating terror war against Assad's Ba'athist government, was actively operating from Jordan.

Syria has so far claimed that Israel, Egypt and the U.S. parties to the Camp David peace agreement, which Damascus opposes, have been behind the brotherhood activities.

Ahmed Salem, a mathematics lecturer at a secondary school in the northern Syrian city of Aleppo, said on Syrian television on Friday night that "the Jordan-based brotherhood leadership has directly supervised political assassinations and other subversive activities in Syria."

Salem was arrested recently in his home town where the Moslem Brotherhood launched its anti-government campaign last year, when 50 army cadets were killed in a daring raid on a military academy there.

Salem's televised "confessions" were seen by observers to underscore the growing strain between Syria and Jordan — both of which pledged to merge some four years ago.

Last week Syria threatened to close its borders with Jordan — and presumably with rival Iraq — to protest the failure of those two countries to curb Moslem Brotherhood assaults against Damascus from their territories.

Salem said he was responsible for carrying mail from Aleppo to other Syrian towns. He revealed that he had travelled often to Jordan to deliver letters to "the leadership of the brotherhood" which, he said, "was directly leading the operations of the brotherhood in Syria," especially the killings and assassinations perpetrated by the "military wing" of the brotherhood against Syrian officials and other innocents.

He said the leadership of the brotherhood in Jordan, including Said Hawwa, had in one case handed him DM40,000 in notes of DM500, to hand to the chief of the organization in Aleppo.

He revealed a few names of the brotherhood leadership in Jordan, such as Adnan Saadeddine, Ali Saadeddine el-Bayani, and Said Hawwa.

He said these people were aiming at breaking Syria from inside to weaken the country in its confrontation with Israel.

Salem wanted to cite more details on Jordan's role in the Brotherhood but he was stopped by the interviewer.

Salem appealed to the Syrian government to pardon his followers and not to abuse using counter-violence against them.

(Brotherhood aim, page 5).

Moda'i wants
2nd channel
on screen
by year's end

4 charged in Sweden
for anti-Israel plot

Politics are played down
as Moscow Olympiad opens

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Breaking the "workers' monopoly" of Israel's television is one reason for setting up a commercial station, says Yitzhak Moda'i, Minister of Communications.

Moda'i said last night.

Moda'i is planning, perhaps as soon as tomorrow, to bring a proposal on the subject to the cabinet. The plan will then be sent to the whole cabinet, and if all goes smoothly, a second channel may be competing with the state-owned station before the end of the year.

The minister said that his plan for a second channel would involve no state investment. Most of the financing would come from advertisements, and staff could be recruited from the many free-lancers in the country not employed by the government station.

Moda'i presented two alternative proposals for the station's composition and structure. The general aim will be to adopt the British system of commercial channels, whose programmes and advertising are produced by a private company but with state control over the type of broadcasts and news of operation. He claims to have already won the support of several ministers for the general idea of establishing a TV station operating under a Communications Ministry concession rather than broadcasting Authority and Education Ministry management.

Speaking of the existing TV station, Moda'i said it is no longer restricted in broadcasting colour programmes and even received extra funds to purchase new equipment for that purpose as long ago as during the tenure of former finance minister Simha Ehrlich.

Moda'i's description of his plans indicated that he has not agreed to Minister Yosef Burg's request that the subject of a new TV station be brought directly to the cabinet rather than first to the Economic cabinet.

STOCKHOLM (AP). — Charges were filed on Friday against four Swedish citizens who were part of an alleged terrorist cell that may have been planning to attack El Al personnel in Copenhagen.

The four, two Palestinian-born brothers and two Swedish-born women, were charged for unlawful "gathering activity" against Israel on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. None of the four suspects was identified, a routine procedure in Swedish courts. Their trial is expected to start next week.

One of the brothers was charged with attempting to smuggle a sub-machine gun and hand grenades and ammunition into Sweden from West Germany.

County public prosecutor Axel Morath referred to the two men, both in their mid-30s, as Swedish subjects and would not elaborate on their background, but legal sources said they were former Palestinians.

Morath said the preliminary investigation of alleged unlawful intelligence activity would not be made public. But he claimed in his summons that the two young women, both 20, took pictures of military installations, examined surveillance in "certain beach areas" and checked security measures on El Al jetliners during a trip to Israel last March.

He charged that the women gave the information to one of the men whom he said passed it on to the PFLP-GC.

"The revelation of the information could harm the security of Israel," Morath said.

One of the men and one of the women were arrested in Helsingborg after customs officials (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

MOSCOW (AP). — The controversial games of the 22nd Olympiad opened yesterday with a spectacular ceremony, only slightly tinted by events in Afghanistan.

Of the 81 national Olympic committees represented in the opening parade, 10 withheld their athletes and were represented only by a flag bearer, and 16 did not display their national flags.

Fourteen used the Olympic flag with the five rings, and two had special Olympic flags of their own.

The one political reference came not from the Russians, but from Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Before calling on President Leonid Brezhnev to open the games, Killanin welcomed the athletes, "especially those who have shown their complete independence to travel to compete, despite many pressures placed upon them."

Then he added: "I must repeat that these games belong to the International Olympic Committee and are allocated purely on the ability of the host city to organize them."

Brezhnev read the formal statement laid down in the Olympic rules. He said: "I declare the games of 1980, called the games of the XXII Olympiad of the modern era."

It was the first time in the history of the modern Olympics that the U.S. had been absent from the opening parade. Some 35 other countries followed the U.S. in boycotting the games.

The competing countries whose athletes did not march in the (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

British concerned about Soviet Jews

Elkana B settlers occupy W. Bank hill

Iraq 'unbendable' on nuclear plans

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain on Friday expressed concern about discriminatory treatment of Soviet Jews and said it would continue to urge Moscow to observe its humanitarian obligations under the 1975 Helsinki declaration on East-West détente.

A Foreign Office spokesman said a delegation from the British "Competing for Freedom" campaign called on Minister of State Peter Blaker to seek support for Jewish students who are refused permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The delegation expressed concern at a marked increase in discrimination against Jewish students, the spokesman said. He added that Blaker replied that the British government shared its concern.

The 35-state European Security Conference meets in Madrid in September to review the implementation of the Helsinki declaration.

ELKANA (Itim). — A group from the nucleus planning to settle Elkana B in the West Bank occupied its future site over the weekend, setting up several tents. The settlers planned to fence an area they claim the government promised them.

The settlement nucleus comprises 60 families, some from the Soviet Union, others veterans of Israel's Yishuv. They have been receiving training at Elkana on the Petah Tikva-Nabulus road, and are still crowded into quarters there awaiting final approval for settlement at Elkana B, seven km. to the east, on 171 dunams of state land.

Before occupying the site, the settlers obtained an interim court injunction preventing their evacuation. The military government will not intervene until the case is discussed further.

BAGHDAD (AP). — Iraq on Friday underlined its "unbendable determination" to obtain French technology and uranium for the two nuclear reactors now being built here.

"The rabid campaigns of American, Zionist and British intelligence services will not affect Iraq's unbendable determination to employ nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes," said the newspaper "Al-Jumhuriya," which speaks for the government of President Saddam Hussein, in an editorial.

It said that agreement has been reached with France to supply this country with a reactor, although "the enemies of the Arabs have been resorting to all forms and means of terror, pressure and plotting to undercut the project."

Iraq, "Al-Jumhuriya" said, is among the signatories to the international treaty for using nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

In Israel, Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zilpuri was quoted as warning that if diplomacy failed to block French uranium shipments to Iraq, Israel would be compelled to "consider its next step."

Navon would welcome
Sadat invitation

Large bomb found in Jaffa street

Over 1,000 dead in U.S. heat wave

President Yitzhak Navon will be happy to accept an invitation to visit Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, a source in the president's bureau said last night.

Until now, there has been no official invitation for such a visit.

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A large bomb found yesterday afternoon on a Jaffa street and exploded harmlessly by police could have caused a major disaster, a spokesman said.

The powerful explosive was stuffed in a sack and placed just off the curb on Rehov Yefet. It was discovered by a local artist, Ariel Eitan, who called police as other passersby blocked off the street.

Sappers quickly determined that the suspicious sack contained a bomb, and with the help of a robot, removed it to an empty lot and set it off.

Police stepped up patrols in the area, and arrested several suspects.

DALLAS (AP). — The "official" death toll from the 27-day U.S. heat wave that is smothering the South and Midwest passed 1,000 on Friday, with close to 700 of the fatalities reported in the past week alone.

The temperature at Dallas-Fort Worth regional airport reached 38°C. Friday morning, setting a record of 26 consecutive days at at least that level (100°F). The old record was set in August 1952.

There have been 1,003 deaths in 20 states, according to an unofficial count. Last week at this time, there had been 294 fatalities.

Dramatic switch on Mamilla road system

By ABRAHAM BABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In a dramatic turnabout, the Jerusalem District Planning Commission decided Friday to significantly scale down the road and overpass system for the Mamilla District.

The commission voted to scrap the original plan calling for converting Jaffa Road from two lanes to four lanes alongside the Old City wall from Zahal Square to the Citadel. It also decided to reduce the size of the large pedestrian overpass that would have crossed the road at Jaffa Gate.

City Engineer Amnon Niv said Friday that the proposed platform, whose width he estimated at 40 metres, would be replaced with one or two foot-bridges just two or three metres wide.

Hailing Friday's decision as a victory for the public, Uri Atzmoun, chairman of the Jerusalem branch of the Council for a Beautiful Israel, said it was "a significant improvement on the original plan."

The commission's approval of the road plan in its modified form opened the way to construction of the first stage of the long-debated Mamilla plan. This stage consists of lowering the eastern end of Jaffa Road some five metres below its present level outside Jaffa Gate, construction of a new east-west road through the Mamilla District emerging near David's Tower, and the construction of an underground car park, bus terminal and commercial gallery outside Jaffa Gate.

Eliezer Ronen, director of Kartia, the government-municipal company developing the area, said on Friday that work on Jaffa Road would begin in six months and take six months to complete.

During that time, traffic will be diverted to temporary lanes about 40 metres to the south.

Ronen said work on the underground structure would start at the beginning of next year and take 3½ years to complete. Approval is still needed for detailed plans of that structure. Also needed are foreign investors.

At Friday's planning commission meeting, members were offered two alternatives for Jaffa Road: one calling for four lanes, the other for two. The four-lane proposal, strongly pushed by the representative of the Transportation Ministry, received four votes. The two-lane proposal received seven. Last Tuesday, the commission had split 5-5 when presented with only the four-lane proposal.

Commission chairman Rafi Levi said last night that the principal reason he and the others had voted for two lanes was to keep the road as far away from the Old City wall as possible and preserve the open view.

The decision also means that the pedestrian promenade from Zahal Square to Jaffa Gate can remain in its "traditional" alignment next to the wall rather than being separated from it by Jaffa Road, as the original plan called for.

Levi said that fears raised by archaeologists that the city wall might collapse if the road were widened played no part in the commission's decision.

"We didn't take this seriously," he said, noting that roads were already closer to the city wall at many points along its periphery than the widened Jaffa Road would have been.

In addition, he said, engineering studies had determined that there would be no danger.

A major element in the compromise solution is reduction of the pedestrian platform outside Jaffa Gate. The platform was intended to serve not only as a bridge over the lowered road but also as a plaza serving the crowds entering and leaving Jaffa Gate. Its size, however, created a tunnel-like effect for the road below, which critics charged was a major eyesore at one of the most sensitive points in Jerusalem's cityscape.

The commission asked architect Moshe Safdie, who designed the Mamilla project with Gilbert Weil, (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

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The Weather at Main
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	MIN.	MAX.	C	F	P
AMSTERDAM	12	18	15	59	B
BRUSSELS	13	19	16	61	B
BUENOS AIRES	7	14	10	50	C
CHICAGO	10	16	13	55	C
COPENHAGEN	12	18	15	59	B
FRANKFURT	12	18	15	59	B
GENEVA	12	18	15	59	B
HONG KONG	25	31	28	82	B
JORDANESBURG	3	9	6	43	C
LONDON	14	17	15	59	B
MADRID	17	23	20	68	B
MONTREAL	17	23	20	68	B
NEW YORK	17	23	20	68	B
OSLO	14	17	15	59	B
PARIS	14	17	15	59	B
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	25	22	72	B
SAO PAULO	19	25	22	72	B
STOCKHOLM	14	17	15	59	B
TOKYO	21	28	24	75	B
TORONTO	17	23	20	68	B
VIENNA	14	17	15	59	B
ZURICH	14	17	15	59	B

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	23	32
Golan	27	35
Nahariya	27	35
Safed	22	30
Haifa Port	23	32
Tiberias	21	30
Nasareth	21	30
Atula	24	32
Samaria	21	30
Tel Aviv	24	32
B-G Airport	27	35
Jericho	28	36
Casa	24	32
Beerseba	27	35
Eilat	40	48
Tira Straits	28	36

ARRIVALS

George Bloomfield, president UIA	South Wales
Keren Haymond	South Wales
Australia, and Mrs. Bloomfield	

Linowitz: No need to wait till elections.
 OTTAWA (Reuters). — Sol Linowitz, President Jimmy Carter's special Middle East envoy, said on Friday "There is no inclination... to wait until after the (U.S. presidential) elections" to press ahead with the autonomy negotiations.

Linowitz said the U.S., Israel and Egypt are engaged in committee sessions aimed at working out recommendations which heads of delegations could discuss early next month.

He said, "We are going to do everything we can in the next months to try to move the negotiations forward."

Grenade explodes, more found, in Acre
 ACRE (Itim). — A hand grenade exploded on the roof of a house near Fisherman's Square here yesterday. Two more grenades were found during a police search of the area.

There were no casualties.

Three men were held on suspicion of being in the vicinity at the time of the explosion. Police said the possibility of a terrorist attempt had not been ruled out. All the grenades were IDF issue.

A fire which started on the roof of the building was quickly put out by the fire brigade.

Kibbutz pool manager found shot at home
 A 28-year-old member of Kibbutz Ramat Rahel, on the southern outskirts of Jerusalem, was found dead in his home on Thursday. He had apparently shot himself with an M-16 rifle.

The dead man was the manager of the swimming pool the kibbutz operates. He was reportedly very depressed over an investigation by the kibbutz into the disappearance of a strong-box containing some \$50,000 of pool income.

A letter he left in his room protested his innocence and urged the kibbutz to proceed with the investigation. (Itim)

SATELLITE — India on Friday successfully launched a 35 kilo satellite into orbit, the United States of India reported.

HOME & WORLD NEWS

Pro-Israel groups ask women to stress peace

COPENHAGEN (AP). — Supporters of Israel appealed yesterday to the UN Conference for the Decade of Women to concentrate on working for peace and understanding and not contribute to war.

The appeal from several organizations, including the Danish-Israeli Society, the Danish Zionist Federation and the Jewish Youth Organization, was directed to the 1,500 delegates from 140 countries to the conference, Lise Oestergaard.

The groups said they made their appeal because the conference had been exploited as a forum for a terrorist organization with the declared aim of the destruction of Israel.

They were referring to incidents provoked during the first week of the 15-day conference by observers from the Palestine Liberation Organization. Among several incidents caused by the PLO were walk-outs when Jehan Sadat, wife of the Egyptian president, began to speak when the Israeli delegation leader, Ambassador Hava Harrell, went to the podium.

The U.S. delegation, headed by UN Ambassador Donald McHenry and Sarah Weddington, assistant to the president, have been outspokenly critical of the behaviour of the trouble-makers and a group of Danish writers said the conference should be cancelled because it had been "hijacked by extremists."

The U.S. delegation has been working behind the scenes to steer the conference in the direction of its objective — to produce a plan for improvement of the status of women world-wide.

The PLO group was led by Lelia Khaleel, who participated in 33 skyjackings a decade ago. Now 33, she is a teacher in Lebanon.

Her right to be in Copenhagen was questioned by two Danish opposition members of parliament yesterday.

In a written question to the justice minister, Helge Bohrman and Kristen Poulsen said the incident was caused by a misunderstanding.

Progress Party asked if it was "in accordance with Danish legal practice to give entry permits to wanted terrorists." They asked the minister if he did not think it made fools of the police, the rest of the population and Danish air passengers who were searched when they travelled from foreign terrorists were welcomed to the country by a member of the government.

The conference president, Oestergaard, is Denmark's minister of culture.

Justice Minister Henning Rasmussen replied that Khaleel was not listed as internationally wanted nor had the government received any request for her extradition.

Earlier it was reported from Tel Aviv that the Israeli government was considering whether it was possible to extradite her from Denmark.

Rasmussen said the decision on the entry permit was taken in light of Denmark's special position as the conference's host country.

One of the Israeli delegates, MK Shulamit Aloni, said that she "is ready to meet with Lelia Khaleel and talk with her about peace, woman to woman." Khaleel did not respond to the invitation.

Other reports said Khaleel replied that she would speak to the Israeli "only through a gun."

Danish newspapers yesterday criticized the police for alleged brutality in handling women who staged a demonstration on Friday against the military coup in Bolivia.

The women, from a second conference of non-government groups, wanted to contact the official Bolivian delegation and Oestergaard. But they were thrown out of the entrance hall by security guards and uniformed officers. Some women were hurt.

They were eventually allowed into the official conference and Oestergaard said yesterday that the incident was caused by a misunderstanding.

Ex-premier of Turkey slain

ISTANBUL (AP). — Four young gunmen shot and killed a former Turkish premier and his bodyguard yesterday as political violence continued to spiral in Turkey.

Nihat Erim, 66, was the most important politician to die so far in the wave of killings by left and right extremist groups that began in 1975. Only last Tuesday two terrorists gunned down the first member of parliament to die in the violence, which has taken 1,300 lives in eight months.

Police said that Erim died instantly of chest wounds after the assassins ambushed his car at 11 a.m. as he was driving to the beach with his wife and bodyguard near Drago about 80 km east of here.

The bodyguard died on the way to the hospital. Erim's wife escaped unhurt. Witnesses said the gunmen were in their late teens or early twenties.

A note found near Erim's body claimed responsibility for the killing in the name of "Dev-Sol" ("Revolutionary Left"), a pro-Moscow Communist extremist group active in rural areas. The note said that the killing represented "punishment" for Erim, who presided over a severe crackdown on the Turkish left when he ruled from March, 1971, to April, 1972, after the military overthrew the previous Ankara government.

Premier Suleyman Demirel called an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss the assassination.

Erim, a former law professor, came to power in 1971 after the armed forces forced the conservative government of Demirel to step down because it had not halted student-led leftist terrorism.

Some leftists have charged that Erim was responsible for abuses by military investigators and repression of Marxist-Leninist organizations. During his administration three urban guerrillas were hanged for trying to overthrow the government through armed rebellion.



Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres congratulates his son who graduated on Thursday from the Air Force's pilot course. Holding Peres's hand is his granddaughter Michal. (Uzi Keren)

U.S. draft registration to start.

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Brennan yesterday stayed the effect of a ruling by a three-judge panel in Philadelphia that the government's draft registration programme is unconstitutional because it fails to include women.

In its plea to Brennan for a stay, the Justice Department argued that registration should proceed pending a review of the Philadelphia court's ruling by the full Supreme Court, probably next fall.

The high court has never ruled on the issue of discrimination based on sex in registering for the draft.

legal manoeuvres on Friday, when a special three-judge federal panel in Philadelphia, considering a 9-year-old draft case, declared the Selective Service Act unconstitutional because it fails to include women.

In its plea to Brennan for a stay, the Justice Department argued that registration should proceed pending a review of the Philadelphia court's ruling by the full Supreme Court, probably next fall.

The high court has never ruled on the issue of discrimination based on sex in registering for the draft.

Striking prisoners being force-fed

Prisoners at Nafsa jail in the Negev, strike entered its second week, Prison Service officials disclosed yesterday. They said the 74 inmates, many of them serving life sentences, are in good condition.

The prisoners, all convicted of security offences, have been complaining ever since Nafsa was opened in May, of inhuman conditions and demanding equality with inmates at other institutions.

The Prison Service claims that they are not being treated differently. (Itim)

VIPER — A policeman from East Jerusalem's Old City Kibbutz station stomped to death a poisonous viper snake in a Jewish Quarter flat yesterday.



Members of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry demonstrate outside the Intourist office in London on Friday against pre-Olympic crackdowns in Moscow. There were other demonstrations against the Moscow games in Frankfurt, Germany, where 1,000 Afghan refugees marched, and at Dachau, the former Nazi concentration camp, where marchers protested the jailing of dissidents in the USSR. (UPI/telephoto)

MOSCOW OLYMPIAD OPENS

(Continued from page One)

parade were Belgium, Britain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, San Marino, France and Switzerland.

Six others — Australia, Andorra, Denmark, Spain, New Zealand and Puerto Rico — marched their athletes but did not carry national banners.

The Russians stuck to Olympic protocol all along the line, but produced one fantastic novelty that had the crowd of 103,000 in the Lenin Stadium shouting with delight.

A solid mass of 3,500 card bearers, changing their cards with bewildering discipline, formed a series of patterns and Olympic slogans throughout the ceremony.

When Soviet basketball star Sergei Belov was ready to light the Olympic flame, a section of the card bearers held boards above their heads to make an aerial pathway. Below, holding the torch aloft, ran up this temporary track to the flame holder at the top of the stadium.

It was a breathtaking touch of originality unlike anything seen at an Olympic opening before.

Belov was the man who scored the winning point in the final seconds of the famous victory over the U.S. in the basketball classic at the Munich Olympics of 1972.

The torch was carried into the arena by Viktor Saneev, Soviet triple jump star who won three Olympic gold medals.

It was a big national occasion for the Russians, but apart from the playing of the Soviet national anthem, part of the protocol laid down in the Olympic charter, there was no Soviet political or nationalist propaganda.

FOUR CHARGED

(Continued from page One)

found the weapons in their car on June 20. The other man was arrested about a week later. The second woman was not in custody.

Legal sources said she would "be available for the trial," indicating the single charge of unlawful intelligence activity against her did not call for her arrest.

The maximum penalty for unlawful intelligence activity — espionage disloyalty against a foreign nation — is two years in prison.

A communique released by Morath said that during the preliminary investigation "information has been supplied to the effect that an action was imminent against security personnel at the Israeli El Al airline in Copenhagen."

"Criminal activity has not been established as regards this part of the case," it said without elaborating.

Newspapers had claimed the suspects plotted to take an El Al crew as hostages at the Sheraton Hotel in the Danish capital.

The communique did not mention a parallel investigation which Morath earlier said he launched into a possible plot by the arrested trio to assassinate Saudi Arabian King Khalid during an official visit to West Germany last June 16-18.

"Newsweek" magazine, in its latest issue, quoted Western intelligence sources as saying Swedish leftists and Palestinians planned to assassinate the monarch on June 18 in West Germany.

DRAMATIC SWITCH

(Continued from page One)

to come up with a "lighter" solution together with City Engineer Niv and architect David Brutzkus, a member of the planning commission.

Having finally won an approved plan, Karta now faces the task of raising money to implement it. Some \$20m. are needed to build the underground carpark-arcade, and negotiations are now under way, with two major foreign investors who have expressed interest in the project.

Ronen said last night that final planning approval was needed before any contracts could be signed. The roadwork will get under way in any case with IL50m. of Karta's own money.

There is to be vehicular access to Jaffa Gate from the south via a ramp leading off Jaffa Road.

District Commissioner Levi said last night that the compromise solution was a victory for all parties.

He said the commission had voted to deposit the original plan for a four-lane road half a year ago because "we thought it was a good plan." In view of objections filed by the public, however, a number of the commission members had changed their minds, he said.

"The traffic that would have gone on the two extra lanes will find other alternatives," he said. "The most important thing is that we've stopped talking and we can start building Jerusalem."

HIT TEAM JAILED

(Continued from page One)

of the old regime." The foreign minister arrived in Paris on Friday on his way to Central America, but decided to remain when he heard of the attempted assassination.

The raid provoked indignation in France, with both the government and the public incensed over political violence involving foreigners. The Paris newspaper "Le Figaro" denounced the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for what it termed "unleashing assassins in the streets of Paris."

and recalled that the Iranian revolutionary leader had enjoyed political asylum in France before his return to Iran in February last year. "This is the way in which the fanatic patriarch of Qom repays his debt, the price he pays for the hospitality France has granted him," said "Le Figaro" in a front-page editorial.

Bakhtiar, who said he had been expecting an attack, claimed the present Iranian regime was showing signs of weakness and was digging its own grave. He said the fall of "Khomeinism" would happen soon.

Man jailed, charged with growing pot

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A resident of Be'er Ya'acov was charged on Friday with growing large quantities of marijuana near his home and ordered held in jail until the end of his trial.

Moche Sha'ul, 36, was brought before District Court Judge Avraham Halima, who agreed with the prosecution that the cannabis was a "dangerous drug," and that Sha'ul was growing it not only for his personal use.

According to police, 181 kilos of the plant were found growing in a lot next to the suspect's house, in addition to 7.5 kilos of dried leaves being prepared for use.

The judge refused bail despite defence arguments that Sha'ul's pregnant wife is mentally ill, and cannot care for the couple's other two children, aged 7 and 8, alone.

Halt the competition, El Al staffers appeal

By SHLOMO MAOZ
 Post Economic Reporter

El Al employees, who last Thursday signed an unexceptional labour contract with management, on Friday asked Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz not to give the CAL air cargo company an operating licence, and to keep Israel's air space closed to overseas flights that Arkia wants to operate, all in an endeavour to save the national airline from economic harm.

Hurvitz told El Al staff that if the company could provide acceptable terms for freighting agricultural produce he would back their request, along the lines of leaving El Al with the option of first refusal.

In any event, discussion of CAL's request for an operating licence, scheduled for tomorrow, is now being postponed.

The El Al staff's wage agreement in fact gives them no more than the two 7.5 per cent increments granted throughout the economy by the agreement recently signed between industrialists and the Histadrut.

All eight works committees in the company signed, saying they wanted to start a new era of cooperation with management. Whatever happens, they said, no future struggle will be waged at the expense of El Al passengers.

Given the history of bad labour relations within El Al where, in the past, work contracts have always run into problems with one or another works committee, observers say the staff's present behaviour springs from their fear that their jobs may be in danger and that the company may fail because of financial difficulties.

Hurvitz told the airline workers that the state can no longer afford to carry losses of \$50m. to \$80m. a year and that the company must now stand on its own feet, increasing efficiency and making the company economically viable would, he said, involve changing routes and some time-hallowed work habits. Efficiency, and no reliance on a large work force, in the past, would have to be the watchword.

The staff delegation told Hurvitz that, together with the management, they hoped to improve the company, building on its fine infrastructure and its pool of qualified staff. They were ready to efficiency measures, they said, as changes had already taken place.

On Thursday, company staff local travel agents they had feared for their source of livelihood. No, they were undertaking to see to it that El Al planes would always fly and passengers would be given a service.

Transport Minister Haim Landau said on Friday that what had happened at El Al was an example to the entire economy, as the company's future recovery would be too.

Court's anti-abortion ruling may affect U.S. elections

By RICHARD TRAXTON
 Washington

A DECISION BY the American Supreme Court to deny free abortions to poor women is likely to intensify the abortion issue in the presidential election campaign.

Defenders of the right to abortion fear the decision will add impetus to a powerful anti-abortion movement in the United States, an impetus which could alter the makeup of Congress, affect the outcome of the presidential campaign, and ultimately make abortion illegal here as it was before 1973.

Such results are quite possible due to the growing influence of the anti-abortion lobby. Calling itself the Pro-Life movement, this well-organized, intense and dedicated coalition of religious and conservative groups has instilled terror in the hearts of campaigning politicians who support abortion.

The ruling is not a reversal of the court's 1973 decision legalizing abortions: it means, simply, that if poor women cannot afford to exercise their right to an abortion, this is not the responsibility of the government, even when the abortion is "medically necessary."

The "New York Times" attacked the ruling as the application of a "shocking" double standard, which perpetuates the legal fiction that poor women have a "choice" even if poverty prevents them from exercising it.

Dissenting Justice Thurgood Marshall predicted the decision would lead to the deaths of hundreds of women each year at the hands of "back alley butchers" or as a result of self-induced abortions.

Anti-abortion leader Henry Hyde, a Republican congressman, who drafted the law which the justices upheld, said the Pro-Life movement must now commence a political campaign.

The power of the anti-abortion crusade reflects the rise of political phenomenon which has writers have termed "one-issue politics" — a single belief, for instance in gun-registration nuclear power, that swamps other issues.

Even some who believe the case against abortion is not without merit have expressed alarm at the rise of single-issue politics. 2 rise, says columnist David Broder reflects the unravelling America's political parties, a wing belief that the parties stand on consistent principles, and the ruling process of "atomization" powerful, single-minded factions (London Observer Service)

Egypt press raps plot to kill Jehan

By JONATHAN WRIGHT
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

CAIRO. — Egypt's best-selling newspaper "Akhbar al-Yom" yesterday launched a front-page attack on Palestinian organizations in general and specifically on the unidentified Palestinian organization which allegedly planned to assassinate Jehan Sadat in Copenhagen during the International Women's Conference.

The signed editorial referred to "them" but the context clearly implied that "they" were Palestinian organizations.

The newspaper called the "terrorist gangs of cowards" paper leaders, wooden figures, the line.

The article stated that they had failed so far to drive the Israelis a single inch of their land, or to frighten them.

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The burial took place on Menahem Av 4, 5740, July 17, 1980, at Kibbutz Hanita.

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NORMAN FURMAN
 who, with his gallant wife, Helen, created and built this chapter.
 We mourn with her.

In deep sorrow we announce the death in Zurich of our beloved mother

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Striking prisoners being force-fed
 Prisoners at Nafsa jail in the Negev, strike entered its second week, Prison Service officials disclosed yesterday. They said the 74 inmates, many of them serving life sentences, are in good condition.

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BENJAMIN DANET
 is no more.
 Mourned by his wife Lillian Danet and his daughter, Brenda Danet.
 The funeral took place July 17, 1980, Shiva at 17 Mitudela St., Jerusalem.

Our beloved mother and grandmother

Dr. BELLA WIRZ
 has passed away at the age of 90.

The funeral will leave today, Sunday, July 20, 1980, at 11 a.m. from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour, Jerusalem, for Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Shiva at 4 Ha'Aratzim Street, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.

Zvi-Werblowsky Family

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NORMAN FURMAN
 who, with his gallant wife, Helen, created and built this chapter.
 We mourn with her.

ANITA KASHYAP
 Daughters: Dita, Sita and Manita

Police quiz plumber in Jerusalem murder

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Another world of horrors was revealed in the Jerusalem murder case when police quizzed a plumber whose tools were found in the Jerusalem flat where Gittleson was murdered.

Police apparently brought more evidence than only the changed alibi, however, in remand cases the police need not show the evidence to the defendant's attorney.

According to Avi Bardugo, the plumber's lawyer, the suspect's story about his wife and the alibi, as well as the polygraph test, came out only after cross-examination of the suspect and investigation officer Rav-Paked Shimon Tal. Several of Bardugo's questions were not answered, with court approval, the lawyer said.

Tal was appointed head of investigations into the deaths of Gittleson and another elderly Jerusalem woman killed in a manner said to be similar for coincidence, "the same week."

The two deaths came on the heels of the killing of Jerusalem bar owner Phillip "Pinky" Shulman. Jerusalem police are being tight-lipped about the investigations into the three murders.



High school students in Kiryat Arba are cleaning the town's streets during their summer vacation. They are replacing the Arab workers who formerly did the job. (Zoom 77)

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET REVIEW Huge gains in shares

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange last week continued its bullish surge with little concern for value or any other investment considerations.

Every week, some bit of news appears which gives further support to the current bull market. The news of the forthcoming Hapoalim IS250m. new issue was followed by Bank Leumi's announcement that it will float a new mutual fund.

On Lillienblum St., every speculator knows that the market is unlikely to retreat when Hapoalim is about to make a new financing.

Furthermore, the same "gunfire" are aware that a new Bank Leumi mutual fund implies additional and massive injections of cash into the equity market.

Market sentiment continues bullish, and even securities advisors at the country's commercial banks are reluctant to sound a note of warning.

Yet there is little doubt that the share market is due for a correction, possibly one of major proportions. Even the most optimistic investors are prepared to concede that the day of reckoning must come, and in the near future.

As always in such situations, there is a temptation to pick the top of a bull market.

The commercial bank group of shares came up with two major winners last week. FIBI showed one-week gain of 18 per cent, while Israel General Bank was not far behind with a rise of 14 per cent.

Israel Land Development Corporation, the country's oldest land development company, saw its shares rise by 18 per cent.

The big winners of the week were to be found among industrial shares. Computer and electronic issues moved sharply upwards. Elron ILI was ahead by 25 per cent, while Elbit IL5 was an 18 per cent winner.

Dubek shareholders saw their holdings appreciate by some 27 per cent. Molet was even better with a 28 per cent gain while Molet Textiles surge ahead by 25 per cent.

Israel Petrochemicals also scored heavily, gaining 26 per cent.

Israel shares traded over-the-counter in the U.S. also had a major winner in the form of Elscint Ltd. The shares of the Haifa-based CAT scanner manufacturer soared more than 3 points to 17 1/2. Company officials indicate that sales and earnings are continuing in a strong upward trend.

Sci-Tex also behaved well, and traded over the \$13 mark. The company went public in May, and the shares have since appreciated by about 20 per cent.

The Israeli who has invested in these shares not only is showing a respectable return but also does not have to pay capital gains tax.

The 4.6 per cent rise in the cost-of-living index had little influence on the prices of index-linked bonds, and only on the first day of the week did they come through with any meaningful rise. This came in the wake of the announcement that fuel prices will shortly be raised by 40 per cent.

Weizmann scientist Sachs wins Wolf Prize in medicine

Jerusalem Post Staff

Professor Leo Sachs of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, was named as one of the recipients of the 1980 Wolf Prizes.

Sachs won the prize for his work in the field of medicine. He shares the \$100,000 prize with Dr. Cesar Milstein of Cambridge, England, and Dr. James Gowans of the Medical Research Council of London.

Awards are given in five categories — agriculture, mathematics, chemistry, physics and medicine.

The awards have been distributed every year since 1978 for outstanding contributions on behalf of mankind. The total prize money given is \$500,000 — \$100,000 in each group.

Sachs was born in 1924 in Germany and is a leading pioneer in cancer research and cell biology. He was cited by the committee for his work in differentiating normal and malignant white cells, and the change of normal cells into cancer cells by various means.

Prof. Karl Maramorosch of Rutgers University in New Jersey was awarded the agriculture prize. Professor Emeritus Henri Cartan and Prof. Andrei Kolmogorov of Moscow State University shared the mathematics award.

Henry Eyring of the University of Utah won the chemistry award. The physics prize was shared by Prof. Michael Fisher and Prof. Kenneth Wilson, both of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, and Leo Kadanoff of Brown University of Providence, Rhode Island.

Winners are determined by a three-man committee in each of the five fields. There were five Nobel Prize laureates among this year's group of judges.



Leo Sachs

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Ceremony to honour 2 Dutch families

A double tree-planting ceremony at Yad Vashem at 11 a.m. Monday will honour two Dutch families credited with saving the lives of three Jews during the Nazi occupation of Holland.

Selma Zehavi of Kibbutz Shiloh was hidden for one and a half years by Albertus and Janse de Winkel at their home in Oosterbeek until a neighbour became suspicious. Zehavi and de Winkel escaped just days before the Gestapo descended on the house and both remained in hiding until the end of the war. During Zehavi's stay with the family, she was shown great warmth and understanding, despite the grave danger and financial strain involved.

Jan Jacob and Antje Veltum are to be honoured for saving the lives of a Jewish couple, the Zeeft, who were hidden by the Veltums from January 1944, until the end of the war. The Zeefts were treated like members of the family by the Dutch couple.

Both the Veltums and the de Winkels received medals from Yad Vashem at previous ceremonies at the Israeli Embassy in The Hague.

im, El Yam win coal hauling contract

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IFA. — The country's two largest shipping companies, Zim and El Yam, have been awarded a contract for hauling coal from the new electric power plant at Hadera, beginning next year.

When all four units of the 1,400 megawatt station are in operation, the plant will use 3.8 million tons of coal a year, most of it from South Africa. Long-term supply contracts have already been signed.

The Israel Electric Corporation (IEC) spokesman said that the coal will be ready in time, next year, when the coal deliveries begin. Mechanical conveyors to take the coal ashore will be completed later, and meanwhile lighters will be used. Schiffman, the spokesman said, was not opposed to a proposal to set up a separate company for handling the supply of coal if the Electric Corporation, the main consumer, was represented on it. He denied an Israel Radio report that Schiffman had rejected the proposal as wasteful.

The Hadera station's first 380-megawatt unit is scheduled to go into service next April. It will be run on fuel oil for four months and will then be converted to coal.

owned by Ya'acov Meridor and Mita Brenner, will have a share in Zim's contract by providing a ship for the coal run.

The spokesman cited board chairman David Schiffman as saying that while the two Israeli companies had offered the most favourable terms of freight charges and efficiency, considerations of the flag also played a role. A contract with an American shipping firm for the delivery of 700,000 tons of coal a year from Australia was signed earlier this year.

The IEC spokesman said that the unloading jetty for the bulk carriers would be ready in time, next year, when the coal deliveries begin. Mechanical conveyors to take the coal ashore will be completed later, and meanwhile lighters will be used. Schiffman, the spokesman said, was not opposed to a proposal to set up a separate company for handling the supply of coal if the Electric Corporation, the main consumer, was represented on it. He denied an Israel Radio report that Schiffman had rejected the proposal as wasteful.

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U.S. Jews and Israelis called 'partners'

Special to the Jerusalem Post

The 18th American-Israeli "Dialogue" ended in Jerusalem Friday with general agreement that American Jews and Israelis not only had the right but also the responsibility to participate in each other's affairs as "partners in the Jewish enterprise."

But the 40 Israeli and American Jewish scholars and community activists differed on whether criticism should be aired in public, particularly when it came to domestic politics and foreign affairs.

The four days of discussions were sponsored by the American Jewish Congress.

Zelman Abramov, a Tel Aviv lawyer, said Americans should be "prudent" in their public criticism of Israel but added that, in turn, "Israelis have a duty to be mindful of the opinions of Diaspora Jewry for our own self-interest."

Edward Sanders, of Los Angeles, a former senior adviser on Jewish affairs to President Jimmy Carter, agreed that U.S. Jews should "offer their advice cautiously" because we don't live here and because we don't know enough about Israel's problems.

The management committee of the Jerusalem Theatre is expected to decide on Wednesday on the successor to Avital Mossinson as director of the theatre and, automatically, of the Jerusalem Festival.

Three persons are reportedly under consideration: American-Israeli Foundation Executive Vice-Chairman Gideon Paf, IDF assistant education officer Yishai Amrami, and Dr. Dan Ronen, a university drama lecturer.

Sanctions may cause TV schedule changes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Changes in this week's TV schedule are likely because of continuing sanctions by free-lance musicians, journalists and directors against the Broadcasting Authority.

TV House has foreign-made shows ready to broadcast in case its regular programmes cannot be prepared on time.

The Authority admits that it has not been paying the free-lancers decent wages, but says that it cannot afford to pay as much as the strikers demand. Negotiations are continuing.

'U.S. may push J'lem issue if talks fail'

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If an autonomy agreement is not reached by the end of the year, the U.S. will probably seek "other approaches," giving priority to the Jerusalem issue, according to Howard Squadron, the new chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

He said that regardless of who is elected president in November, if an autonomy agreement is not reached by then, "it will be very difficult ever to reach an agreement."

In a meeting last week with The Jerusalem Post editorial staff, the prominent New York lawyer, who is also president of the American Jewish Congress, said he is not optimistic that the Americans, the Israelis and the Egyptians could reach an accord by November. Nevertheless, he thinks an agreement is possible before the elections.

"Mr. Linowitz (U.S. special envoy Sol Linowitz) has to spend a good deal of time here, not just a few days in August but the whole month," he said.

"And Carter has to tell Sadat to deal with the matter seriously. We need high-level discussions of the remaining issues, including security, land use, water rights and definition of borders, but not Jerusalem — because that was supposed to be deferred until after three years of autonomy."



Howard Squadron

Squadron, as opposed to Brandeis University Prof. Leonard Fein and his colleagues, is opposed to offering advice publicly to Israel on issues like the territories. "I don't understand why we have to argue and discuss everything (in public)."

Asked about the three presidential candidates, Squadron said that Jewish leaders in the U.S. have had "unparalleled access to the White House" during the Carter administration, "but that doesn't mean we pull the levers of power."

As for Reagan, Squadron sees the Republican candidate as being torn between his strong anti-Communist views and his close ties to oil-hungry, "really-big business."

The resolution of these two countervailing forces in a Reagan administration could be to say to Israel, "maybe with less restraint than a Carter administration: 'Do something to bring the Saudis into negotiations.'"

One of the main challenges of Jewish organizations now is to convince the American government to set strict limits on the proliferation of nuclear power, especially regarding European sales of uranium to countries like Iraq, Squadron said.

New curbs on lung disease centres attacked

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

February, Dr. Israel Weinstein developed an "itchy lung" in his chest, accompanied by coughing. Doctors at Jerusalem's Roshkash Centre for the treatment of Lung Diseases invited him for a check-up the following week. He took X-rays, and, worried by the results, immediately arranged a meeting for the patient with a leading Hadassah University Hospital lung specialist. Eventually the specialist ruled against a lung cancer diagnosis and Weinstein was home a relieved, healthy and happy man.

Weinstein, a retired rabbi and scholar, tells the story with a flourish: To highlight the efficiency of the treatment he had received at the Roshkash Centre.

Last month, the Health Ministry announced it was closing 12 of the country's 15 lung disease centres. Weinstein's Roshkash Centre, however, was severely curtailed. The ministry explained that this was necessitated by budget cuts (saving \$2m.), that tuberculosis — a disease which in the 1950s led to the establishment of the centres — had almost vanished and that the other ailments treated at the centres could more effectively be dealt with in local hospitals and Kupat Holim clinics.

The centre's current budget runs to IL5m. per year with the Anti-Tuberculosis League privately supplying equipment, and financing the upkeep of the building.

This is scanty, charges Weinstein. He acknowledges that in 1957, when the Roshkash Centre was founded, largely at the initiative of the Israeli Anti-Tuberculosis League, there were 1,000 cases of TB per 100,000 population and that in 1978 the figure had dropped to four per 100,000. "But since the 1960s the Roshkash and other centres have focused their attention on other lung diseases like asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema."

"Yet the ministry," says Weinstein bitterly, "wants the three remaining centres to restrict themselves to dealing with TB."

Last year, the Roshkash Centre dealt with over 10,000 patients, taking some 40,000 X-rays and 11,000 (allergy) skin tests, and gave over 5,000 patients continuous follow-up treatment.

According to Weinstein and others connected with the Roshkash Centre, that treatment is "efficient and humane" and should not be curtailed or brought to an end.

As one Health Ministry official put it: "Roshkash takes 130 X-rays a day. If the centre is curtailed and this burden is shifted to Jerusalem's hospitals or Kupat Holim clinics, there'll be pandemonium. People will have to queue up for a simple X-ray."

Weinstein has been treated for asthma at the Roshkash Institute since 1978. He notes that getting an appointment to be seen by a doctor at the centre is "a matter of two or three days. And for an X-ray one waits, say, half an hour. At Hadassah Hospital I've waited four and five hours for an X-ray and weeks for a doctor to see me."

The Roshkash Centre today functions with a staff of 20, which includes four doctors, seven nurses and a handful of X-ray and lab technicians. "If there is a cutback as envisaged by the ministry committee, the centre will only need three or four people to staff it," someone close to the institutions said.

Weinstein is derisive about the work of the Health Ministry committee, headed by Dr. Shmuel Varetzky, which decided on the "curbs" on the centres. They worked in "sublime isolation," says Weinstein. "Not once during their deliberations did they bother to come to the Roshkash Centre and see what work was being done there."

Weinstein compares this to a reviewer who is called up by an editor and who points out that the reviewer missed some points and seems not to have read certain pages. "Certain pages? My good man," says the reviewer, "I didn't read the book at all. I never read books I review. Why, you want me to be biased?"

Ten days ago, the matter was raised in the Knesset by MK Chaim Grossman and Health Minister Eliezer Shostak agreed to review the decision with regard to the three centres destined for curtailment of activity. A ministry spokesman yesterday said that it is unclear whether the Roshkash Centre and the two other large ones in Jaffa and Haifa will be limited to the diagnosis and treatment of TB or whether they will be allowed to continue to treat other diseases as well. A committee under Dr. Varetzky is currently studying the matter.

GRAUSS
Kibbutz Beit
Shimon and
Beit Shimon
are in peace

Vera and Emory
Shimon and
Beit Shimon
are in peace

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Bolivia's new rulers mop up left resistance

LA PAZ (AP). — Bolivia's new military rulers battled against sporadic resistance yesterday after naming a government of "national reconstruction" to decree far-reaching economic and social reforms.

"Electoral adventures have ended," Army Commander Luis Garcia Meza declared on Friday night after installing a cabinet of 15 military officers and two civilians. "It is time to turn Bolivia into a modern and industrial society."

He declared trade union activity suspended until the government adopts new labour legislation and other measures that will require "greater sacrifices from those who possess more."

In a 45-minute radio speech Gen. Garcia Meza promised "long-term" reforms to end official corruption, unemployment, currency speculation, slow justice and illiteracy in this poorest of South

American nations.

Garcia Meza was named president by his peers on the three-man junta of military commanders who assumed power on Thursday. They arrested interim president Lidia Gueiler and annulled the election she had called to choose a successor.

The military on Friday declared a national holiday to neutralize the impact of a general strike called by leftist labour leaders to protest the coup, Bolivia's 189th in 195 years of independence.

The military closed the country's telecommunications facilities, border crossings and airports while it battled armed civilian groups in La Paz and moved to dismantle roadblocks set up by thousands of tin miners southwest of the capital.

The Red Cross was quoted as saying two persons died and five were wounded on Friday in army raids on La Paz on Thursday during the military takeover.

Anderson says Europe 'worried' about alliance

WASHINGTON (AP). — Independent U.S. Presidential candidate John Anderson said Friday that European leaders are concerned about the future of their alliance with the U.S. under a Carter or Reagan presidency.

Anderson spoke at an airport news conference following his return from a 12-day overseas trip, timed to coincide with the Republican National Convention. Anderson met with leaders in Israel, Egypt, West Germany, France and Great Britain.

The Republican congressman said that during off-the-record discussions with heads of state in four of those five countries, he detected the "quite distinct impression" that President Jimmy Carter and

Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan are worrisome to European leaders.

As for his own candidacy, Anderson said European officials were curious about his election chances and how he could govern outside the traditional two-party system.

SPACE SUPPLIES. — The unmanned cargo ship Progress 10 plummeted back into the earth's atmosphere and burned up yesterday after completing its mission to resupply the orbiting Salyut 6 space station. "Tass" reported. Progress 10 brought fresh supplies to Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Rymkin, in space since April 9.

Hostage freed by Iranians visits Carter

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Jimmy Carter welcomed Richard Queen to the White House yesterday, and the former hostage who was released with an incurable nerve disease told Carter he feels better every day.

During a brief photo session in the oval office with Queen's parents and his brother Alexander, Carter listened to the freed hostage talk about the warm reception he has received since his release from captivity in Iran.

"I really can't express with words what it's like to be back to America again... I just wish there were 52 more with me," the Foreign Service officer told a crowd Friday upon his arrival at nearby Andrews Air Force Base.

Queen was flown in a military plane from West Germany, where doctors said he showed signs of having multiple sclerosis. He was freed from Iran last week upon orders from Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Meanwhile, a Japanese newspaper yesterday quoted Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as saying that Iran's parliament may take up the fate of the 52 American hostages in the near future.

Asked by the Independent "Yomiuri Shimbun" whether there may be an early settlement on the question of the Americans, who ended their 37th week in captivity yesterday, the Iranian president said: "The decision will be

made by the parliament. We will have to wait for the start of its investigation. In my personal view, however, I don't think the parliament will make its decision to coincide with the U.S. presidential election. But there is a possibility that we will hastily tackle the problem."

According to the newspaper, Bani-Sadr also said: After settlement of the hostage issue, "we will be able to normalize relations with the U.S., even on a broader front, if the U.S. changes its foreign policy towards Iran."

President Carter's election strategy would have no effect on Iran. He expected "little change, whether Carter or Reagan becomes president, in America's Iranian policy."

Kampuchea proposes DMZ with Thailand

BANGKOK (AP). — Kampuchea has proposed a demilitarized zone along the embattled Thai/Kampuchean border and some international control to insure peace and stability in the embattled area.

The Vietnam News Agency, monitored in Bangkok yesterday, said the proposal was made at the conclusion on Friday of a two-day meeting of Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean ministers in Laos.

The four-point proposal said that the two countries would "refrain from using border areas as springboards to violate each other's sovereignty" and co-operate with each other and with international organizations to find a solution to the problem of refugees in the frontier area.

The proposal called for a joint commission to implement the agreement and some form of international control.

It called for discussions between the two countries on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees and said that refugee camps in

Thailand should be "established far from the border to avoid border clashes."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bangkok said the Thai government was questioning why Vietnam should be so heavily involved in questions of relations between Thailand and its neighbours — Kampuchea and Laos.

A spokesman for the Supreme Military Command, Lieut.-Gen. Som Kattaphand, stressed that any negotiations should be done through the UN since Thailand does not recognize the Phnom Penh government.

On Friday, Vietnam accused China of staging more than 500 attacks and ambushes on Vietnamese territory and killing or wounding more than 100 Vietnamese civilians over the past six months.

A communique on "China's war crimes against Vietnam" also charged that Chinese aircraft made more than 300 incursions into Vietnamese airspace and that more than 350 violations of Vietnamese territorial waters by Chinese

warships occurred over the six-month period.

In another development, the commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific said in an interview published in Manila yesterday the Soviet Union is developing Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam into a huge military base "for offensive purposes."

The newspaper bulletin yesterday reported Major-Gen. Herbert Wolff as saying Soviet occupancy of the former American naval and air complex constitutes a threat not only to the security of non-Communist Southeast Asian countries, but to the region's air and sea lanes as well.

ENERGY. — U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced on Friday that the U.S. government will guarantee \$250m. in loans to spur construction of its first commercial synthetic fuel plant. The \$1.5b. plant, designed to convert low-grade coal into high-quality synthetic gas, is scheduled to begin operations in Beulah, North Dakota, in 1983.



President Jimmy Carter greets Richard Queen yesterday in the oval office of the White House. The released hostage from Iran returned to Washington on Friday. (UPI telephoto).

Salvadorans fear asylum offer is trap

SAN SALVADOR. — El Salvador (AP). — A group of 217 leftist peasants occupying the Costa Rican Embassy, some of them for a week, have refused an offer of political asylum in the neighbouring country because "they fear it is a trap," a spokesman for the group said on Friday.

In response, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier announced that the offer to fly the embassy occupants to Costa Rica is the last attempt his country will make to solve the problem peacefully, indicating Costa Rica may now allow Salvadoran security troops to enter the embassy and clear it.

Jorge Alberto Perez, a spokesman for the peasants, told reporters that a special embassy from Costa Rica and an Italian diplomat approached the embassy with megaphones and told the occupants Costa Rica had granted them political asylum and sent a

special plane to pick them up. "They shouted through the megaphones that we could come out, they would take us to Costa Rica," Perez told reporters outside the embassy. "But we found out a military cordon had been established around the embassy. And we believe this is a 'bandit' way of setting up a trap."

Armed members of the February 25 Popular Leagues, a leftist group, stormed the embassy on July 11, killing a guard who tried to resist, and 102 peasants rushed in through the main gate. Another 115 peasants joined the group on Thursday night.

The peasants said they seized the embassy to escape alleged repression and abuses by government troops searching for leftist guerrillas in the countryside. "We are escaping from the cruel repression of the security forces that do not allow us to live anywhere," Perez said.

U.S. Indians ask \$11b. for Black Hills

RAPID CITY, South Dakota (AP). — The Ogala Sioux tribe has filed an \$11b. suit seeking lost resources and compensation for the "hunger, malnutrition, disease and death" the Indians suffered when they lost their sacred Black Hills land more than a century ago.

The suit, filed Friday on behalf of the tribe, seeks \$1 b. in damages for "hunger, malnutrition, disease and death" caused by loss of 26 million dollars in South Dakota. It seeks an additional \$10b. for the loss of non-renewable resources.

Among the defendants named in the suit, filed in U.S. District Court, was the Federal government.

The U.S. Supreme Court last

month upheld a Court of Claims ruling that the Sioux nation is entitled to about \$122m. because the government broke an 1868 treaty setting the property aside for the Sioux. But Ogala Sioux attorney Mari Gonzales said the tribe wasn't party to the action — filed by other Sioux tribes — that resulted in the Court of Claims ruling. So, he said the Ogala were entitled to file a separate suit.

The suit also seeks a declaration of the right of the tribe to hunt on the land, an injunction preventing removal of resources and an injunction barring the Federal government from interfering with the Indians' use of the land for "subsistence and religious purposes."

Lublin strikers 'serve Poland's foes'

WARSAW (AP). — City transport in Lublin, an eastern Polish city torn by strikes last week, began to operate yesterday after a one-day work stoppage that almost paralyzed the town on Friday, disident sources here reported.

Railwaymen, however, were still not at work, blocking the station and the rail junction of this city of 300,000.

There are usually no papers in Lublin on Saturdays, but the local "Glos Ludu" (Voice of the People) published an extra edition yesterday morning, containing a communique of Friday night's session

of the ruling Polish Communist Party politburo and an appeal to Lublin workers to resume their jobs.

It could not be ascertained how many people were on strike as how many returned to work yesterday, as there is no central city-strike committee.

According to Lublin Radio, the communique said strikers were serving "Poland's foes" and the situation "might arouse the anxiety of our friends," a thinly veiled allusion to Russia's displeasure. Lublin is only 75 kms. from the Polish-Soviet border.

Afghan rebels say 26 Soviets killed

ISLAMABAD (AP). — Afghan guerrillas killed 26 Soviet troops but suffered 13 dead in a clash with the Soviets in Afghanistan near Kabul, an eyewitness source said yesterday.

The clash took place Wednesday at Surkhob, a town in Logar province, just south of the capital. The "anonymous" source said the Islamic Mujahideen also captured four Afghan government troops during the clash.

The captured soldiers were being interrogated by the rebels, the source said, to seek information on Soviet and Afghan government plans against the Mujahideen rebels in the area.

Meanwhile, reports reaching New Delhi on Friday said: Afghanistan's regime has struck

back at dissident schoolgirls who were in the forefront of recent anti-Soviet protests by arresting them when they appeared for annual examinations.

At least 267 girls, aged 15 to 18, were jailed when they ended a long boycott of classes to attend the July 10-15 exams, said a reliable Kabul source. About 85 of the arrests were at Soraya Girls High School, one of the institutions active in taunting Afghan and Soviet soldiers earlier this year in the streets of Kabul, the source said, adding that another 40 girls were expelled.

Earlier reports from Kabul said thousands of schoolboys and girls were still under arrest from the anti-Soviet protests in which at least 200 students were shot dead starting in late April.

Zimbabwe seeks UN membership

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Zimbabwe, which gained independence from Britain on April 18, has applied for UN membership in a request made public in New York on Friday.

No Security Council meeting on the matter was called immediately. Admission of a new member requires consideration by the council's membership committee, a favourable council recommendation, and finally a two-thirds vote of the UN's General Assembly.

Meanwhile, in Zimbabwe, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, the most powerful white in the Zimbabwe government, on Friday denied that he is

retiring as top military commander because of difficulties working with black army leaders.

At a news conference, he said the progress being made toward a new national army. The Zimbabwe Defence Forces command nationalist guerrillas, said Robert Mugabe, now prime minister, and Joshua Nkomo, currently home affairs minister. Walls denounced as "strategic" foreign news reports that he was quitting following personal clashes with commanders of the two rival guerrilla forces whom he works with under the joint military command.

Million evacuated as floods sweep India

NEW DELHI (AP). — Nearly a million people were evacuated on Friday from flooded areas across India as torrential rains and swirling flood waters inundated thousands of villages, news reports said.

The days of flooding have followed a prolonged drought in several states. Army troops were ordered to conduct large-scale rescue and relief operations across India.

The United News of India said that the flood fatality toll has passed 325. Highest number of drownings occurred in Uttar Pradesh state in northern India where overflowing Holy Ganges River swamped thousands of villages.

At least 21 people drowned in hundreds of thousands were homeless by flash floods and rains in 125 villages in Punjab since early July.

Crashed plane may have been spying in Italy

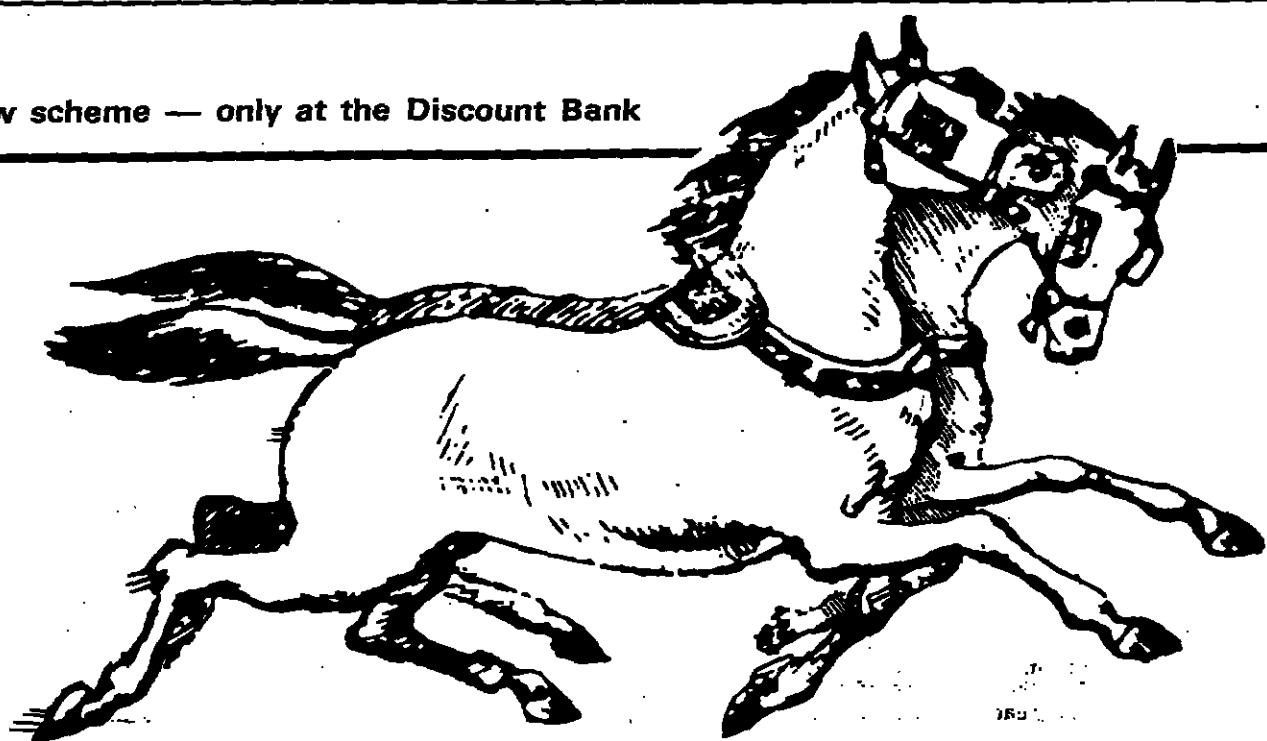
CATANZARO, Italy (UPI). — A mystery fighter plane crashed into a barren, mountainous region of Calabria yesterday, killing the pilot. Italian investigators said it might have been a spy plane.

Rescuers who found the pilot's body and took it to the morgue in the tiny village of Castellaneta,

said he wore a helmet with Arabic writing on it, but carried no identification papers.

Italian Air Force authorities said they were sure it was not an Iraqi aircraft and a spokesman for NATO Southern Command said NATO aircraft was missing.

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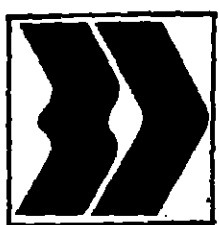
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The human side of the coin

Middle East

Lebanon's Maronite Christians — in search of entity

By JEREMY CLIFT

SIRUT — Lebanon's Maronite Christians appear closer than ever to establishing their own mini-state as the Phalangist party this month seized almost total control of the country's Christian sectors. A carefully planned strike, against militia fighters at the Beirut airport, was the first step in the Phalangist party's (NLP) on morning of July 7 and in the afternoon of July 8, an estimated 300 people were killed. The surprise raid left Phalangist militia chief Bashir Jemayel as the new leader of the Christian community in Beirut and to the south of the capital. The NLP party's militia was crushed. The Phalangist militia swiftly attacked the Beirut airport, a strategic police force while the 30-year-old Phalangist commander "battled" businessmen about a million of tax to finance the new military machine. The joint militia, to be known as National Home Guard, would have a potential strength of 40,000 men, twice the size of Lebanon's regular army.

A joint forces spokesman said it would be "the first time in 14 centuries that Christians in this area will be united militarily." While the Phalangists denied they had plans to set up their own state, Lebanese prime minister Salim Hoss accused them of falling even to pay lip-service to the central authorities and of usurping the functions of the government. Their warlike mentality had made them turn against their former Christian allies, Hoss said before relinquishing his post last Wednesday. NLP chief, former President Camille Chamoun, 80, described the fighting as a horrible massacre. But he ruled out revenge killing. "I am not morally or mentally prepared for the new fighting, but politically we are stronger than ever," he said in an interview. Press and eyewitness reports spoke of women and children being gunned down and men being tortured during the Phalangist strike. The Phalangists admitted some "excesses" but said the operation was necessary to unify the Maronite militarily and rid them of feuding gunmen. Despite the Phalangist triumph, however, the attack created a new rift in Lebanon's 1.5 million-strong Christian community, already split by a vendetta between the Jemayels and the rival Marada brigade of former President Suleiman Franjeh. Dany Chamoun, 46, defeated NLP militia commander and the son of Camille, announced plans for a political counter-offensive against the Phalangists. Three days after the July 7 attack, he visited Franjeh at his mountain stronghold of Zgharta in north Lebanon. He accused the Phalangists, his former allies in the 1975-76 civil war, of trying to impose one-party, Nazi-style domination of the Christian camp. He said Jemayel was a war-criminal fit "only for the gallows or the electric chair." The Phalangist drive for unity was based on a fear of the Palestinians and Syrians, both of whom they regard as occupiers in their country. Under the pattern established by the civil war, in which 60,000 people died, the Christians control much of north Lebanon, while the Palestinians and the Muslim Left, backed by the Syrians, dominate West Beirut and the south. Ironically, the tough Phalangist line had its roots in Camille Chamoun's own policies. He had earlier advocated a Lebanese federation that would have given the Christians, always anxious to preserve their identity in this Muslim-dominated region, almost full autonomy in their sectors. In fact, the Maronite determination to control their own affairs stems from a deep-rooted historical fear of domination and repression. Proud and independent, the Maronite community fled to the mountainous regions of Lebanon east of Beirut more than 13 centuries ago to escape persecution. From the early days of Moslem hegemony, the Maronites saw their stronghold of Mount Lebanon as an island of religious minorities in a sea of Islam. But they kept themselves apart even from neighbouring Christian communities.

One of the most traumatic dates in Maronite history is 1860, a year frequently mentioned in discussions of their present apparently isolationist approach towards other groups in this country of differing religions. Then, followers of the secretive Druse sect massacred an estimated 12,000 Maronites on Mount Lebanon. The slaughter ended only after French Emperor Napoleon III dispatched an emergency force of 7,000 men to Lebanon in response to Maronite appeals for help. The Maronites came closest to having their own state when an autonomous region was set up for them, under French patronage. Now many Lebanese Moslems believe the Phalangists would like to attempt a form of autonomy again and foresee the collapse of the Lebanese republic, which gained independence from France in 1943. The Phalangists already exercise many of the functions of government and control a number of unofficial ports along the coast. According to Lebanese leftists, Maronite militancy is conditioned by a sense of persecution. But according to the Maronites it is a matter of self-preservation. In the summer of 1978 many of their homes in East Beirut were wrecked in a savage bombardment by Syrian forces. Their determination to resist Palestinian and Syrian presence in their country is a key factor behind the drive for a unified militia. While denying that they want a separate state, the Phalangists have done little to help re-establish the authority of the central government following the civil war. The July 7 strike against the NLP effectively scotched immediate efforts to form a new cabinet composed of the leaders of different political parties and para-military organizations because it totally upset the balance of power on the right. "In the Christian camp, now

there is one man, Bashir, and one party, the Phalangists," commented a senior European diplomat. "But who will sit down with Bashir?" he asked. Lebanon's Maronites only have to look a little to the south to see a two-year-old Israeli-backed Lebanese experiment in autonomy. Dubbed "Free Lebanon," the Christian enclave of rebel army Major Sa'ad Haddad is being supported by Israel in arms, money and supplies. Palestinian terrorist chief Yasser Arafat viewed the July 7 raid as part of a Phalangist alignment with Israel to prepare a pincer movement against his men from the north and south. Formally linked to the Vatican since 1736, the Maronite reputation as a race of stalwart fighters was first chronicled at the time of the Crusades. But now many Lebanese fear that their modern-day crusade to oust the Palestinians and Syrians from their country could lead them into new, even bloodier conflicts. (Reuters).

Brotherhood 'out to destroy Assad'

By ROBERT COCKBURN

CHEN — The terrorist war against the minority Alawite leadership of Syria will escalate unless the regime of President Hafez Assad crumbles or gives in to the demands of the Sunni Moslem majority. This is the resolve of Professor Ibrahim Attar, the exiled leader of the extreme Moslem Brotherhood movement which has kept up a relentless campaign of assassinations of Alawites and their supporters. While President Assad recovers from a remarkably light injury from a grenade attack, the leadership of the Brotherhood pledged an even tougher stand against Assad's revolutionaries in an already bitter war. The Brotherhood, headed by the crack internal security forces, stated in the Damascus daily "Fathrin" that he was ready to declare one hundred thousand deaths, destroy one million lives and sacrifice one million martyrs to guard the country. "The government is going up a blind alley," claimed Attar in the aftermath of his modest apartment in Aachen. "If it does not of its own accord, the rights of the people of the country will be destroyed. The resistance of Rifaa is nothing but a bluff. The resistance of the people is stronger, so that the government can only use these violent means to continue." Attar's exile began in 1965, when he was expelled from Syria, general secretary of the Islamic Centre in Damascus and an MP. For six years he wandered through Arab countries in the Middle East seeking refuge. At times, as with King Hussein of Jordan, he was abandoned in his quest. In 1973, he came to rest in the West. He was offered a job to become director of the Islamic Centre. His followers claim to represent the pure

Brotherhood, and to be its spiritual leader. Attar — his professor title is one given out of respect by the faithful of his Islamic Centre — claims descent from the prophet Mohammed. His followers in Syria make up the hard core of fighters of Brotherhood resistance — Attallah Al-Mokattib or the Fighting Vanguard — which concentrates its power in Aleppo, Hama and Hama, the sharpest thorns in the side of Assad's government. "Of course the Syrian government says the Moslem Brotherhood is an extremist movement," said Attar, "but there is a real revolutionary movement today in Syria." The Brotherhood is only one of the groups that is fighting to give back freedom to the people so that they can choose the government and leaders they want. "These are not only the aims of the Brotherhood but of all the groups that contact me. The fight of the opposition will increase every day. Most people are ready now to take to the streets to demonstrate this." Even one year ago such talk would have sounded like wishful thinking in the face of what was known as the strongest regime in the Middle East. At that time, diplomats in Damascus were suggesting that a trimming of Alawite sails and an initiative to bring more Sunnis into the decision-making process would keep the Brotherhood, the mainly poor "street Sunni," in isolation. Attar says the Brotherhood has gained credibility because of government purges against dissidents. As a result, even professional and merchant classes have joined the revolution. That, for Attar — and the signs of dissent he reports in the ranks of the military — mark the beginning of the end for Assad. "This pressure against the government has been going on for a long time, and not only from Sunnis. Now quite a number of lawyers are in prison, also doctors, engineers and trade union leaders, who are Moslems and Christians speaking out for change and political freedom. I think I represent the majority of these people today. The government came to power by an army coup with tanks and weapons, and they are still governing the people by the same means." The Brotherhood's record has also been bloody, and inspires a fear of its own. Serious steps to overthrow the movement were taken only after the massacre of more than 50 army cadets in Aleppo last year. Attar's justification for such violence is that fire must be met with fire. Most of the Brotherhood's fighters are young and have acquired their training from compulsory military service in Syria. They are armed with weapons claimed to be stolen from army stores. There are thousands carrying guns, and the number is increasing every day, says Attar. (LOS)



Hafez Assad (AP wire photo)

Iraq's new president projecting new image

By STEVE K. HINDY

BAGHDAD — A year after coming to power, President Saddam Hussein has lightened his grip on this oil-rich socialist state by dealing sternly with his enemies while projecting the image of a world leader who talks with the common man. Several hundred foreign journalists and politicians were last week invited to the capital for the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the coup that brought the Arab Socialist Baath Party to power and the 22nd anniversary of the fall of the monarchy. Significantly, Hussein's July 16, 1979 ascension to the presidency over ailing 68-year-old Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr also is being celebrated. Under Bakr, the 42-year-old Hussein was clearly the No. 2 man. His portrait hung beside Bakr's at all public events. Now there is no clear-cut No. 2. Hussein's government last August announced a coup attempt and executed 21 top officials, including five members of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council. Today, almost every shop and building in this ancient city on the banks of the Tigris river has a portrait or poster of the rugged handsome Hussein in its front window. At a popular conference held last March, diplomats noted that the photographs on both sides of the podium were of Hussein. Bakr's familiar face had vanished. In early portraits, Hussein favoured navy-blue double-breasted suits, but since last March, government buildings and embassies abroad have added five-foot-high portraits of him wearing a keffiyeh headdress in the style of his home village, Tikrit, North of Baghdad. "He is very popular and I think there is some evidence for saying a personality cult is growing here," said one Western diplomat, who declined to be identified. Resurrecting the tradition of the Abbasid caliphs, who ruled an Islamic empire from Baghdad from the 8th to the 13th century, Hussein frequently tours low-income residential quarters unannounced, knocking at the doors of poor families for evening chats. The practice is said to have bolstered his charisma. During last May's parliamentary elections — the first in 22 years — the state television showed Hussein meeting with voters all over the country, from the once-unruly Kurdish regions to the north to the Moslem Shia holy places in the south. Wearing safari suit, checkered keffiyeh and a shiny black pistol and ammunition belt around his trim figure, the president kissed babies, sipped coffee in desert tents and listened and talked with voters, men and women, young and old. "The Long Days," a book published here last year, dramatizes the early days of the Baath party, beginning with the 1959 assassination attempt against then Prime Minister Abdul-Karim Qassem, which Hussein participated in.



Saddam Hussein (AP wire photo)

A movie based on the book opened in three Baghdad cinemas last Monday, and a photo exhibit about the beginnings of the Iraqi Baath and another called "the leader and the masses" also have opened. Diplomatic sources say that Hussein is projecting the image of a "brave new Arab leader" to the Arab and Third World with his foreign aid programmes, domestic development plans and hosting of international meetings such as the 1978 Arab summit, this year's Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting and the 1982 Non-Aligned summit. They say he has given Iraq "respectability" that it never had under Bakr, both regionally and internationally. This is enhanced by Iraq's growing importance as an oil exporter, at 3.2 million barrels a day second only to Saudi Arabia in the Mideast. Iraq earns an estimated 30 billion dollars annually from oil. Under Bakr, Hussein's office had a telephone number on which the public could call in complaints. The practice has continued with Hussein as President, they say, and he frequently accepts petitions from citizens when he is in the field heading "popular meetings." Hussein also is active in the bureaucracy. Last Saturday, the local press reported a speech in which Hussein lectured a group of officials on the necessity for strict enforcement of traffic laws. Diplomats say he has spoken to scientists about taking better care of their laboratory equipment. "He is in command and there is no question about that," said a diplomat. "The first reason is the force of his personality and the second is his sheer brutality. He will not stand opposition from the Shias, the Kurds, or the Iranians or anyone." The diplomat noted that an estimated 30,000 Iraqis of Iranian origin were summarily deported to Iran a few months ago after Iraq's dispute with the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini heated up and a man "of Iranian origin" was accused of a grenade attack on a key Iraqi official. Iraq has accused Iran of meddling in Iraq's domestic affairs, presumably by using Khomeini's religious influence over Shia Moslems who make up roughly one half of Iraq's 12 million population. Hussein belongs to the Moslem Sunni half of the population. (AP).

Mystery deaths worry Egypt's scientists

By SHYAM BHATIA

CAIRO — When Dr. Yehya had landed a lucrative job with Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission, he was an object of envy to his colleagues. For the 46-year-old physicist reactor engineer was not offered a senior consultancy in the rapidly expanding Iraqi nuclear research but his promised salary was eight times as much as earned in his native country. Now, after his murder in a Paris hotel, the envy has evaporated. Rumors are running high at the 12-kilowatt Egyptian nuclear research centre in Inshas, 40 km north-east of Cairo, where Mashad once employed and where his colleagues have been waiting for the reasons for his death. The two most popular theories are that he was killed either by Israeli agents, after divulging state secrets about his research in Iraq, or by the Iraqis themselves, who feared he knew too much about Iraq's nuclear plans. By bartering his oil in the West, Iraq has acquired critical nuclear technology, mostly from France, which experts say will enable it to become a nuclear power by 1984. It was while negotiating another deal with the French, this time in connection with the export of a French 70-megawatt Osiris reactor to Iraq early next year, that Mashad went to Paris. He was assassinated as he was preparing to return to Baghdad. Hotel authorities forced open the door of his room, after he failed to appear in the morning, and found him beaten to death. None of his belongings or cash had been taken, lending credence to the theory that Mashad was murdered for political reasons. He is not the only Egyptian scientist to have died mysteriously. The Libyan government recently advertised privately for 2,000

first was a nuclear chemist, Dr. Samira Moussa, who was killed in a car accident in the United States in 1952. An Egyptian colleague sitting next to her in the car apparently jumped out and was never seen again. In Czechoslovakia in 1975 Dr. Nabih Kalsemy, a nuclear engineer on a visiting fellowship, answered a telephone call at his home and left never to return. He is presumed dead and the Czech authorities say they are unable to explain his disappearance. The suspicion is growing among Egyptian scientists that the deaths of these three colleagues is in some way connected with strategic projects upon which they were working. If so, they argue, many more are vulnerable. At least 200 Egyptian nuclear scientists work in other Arab countries, mostly in oil-rich Iraq or Libya, whose ruler, Colonel Gaddafi, has never made any secret of his desire to acquire nuclear weapons by hook or by crook. The Libyan government recently advertised privately for 2,000 nuclear scientists and engineers, promising fabulous salaries for whoever agreed to work at the nuclear research establishment in Tajura, near Tripoli. Other Egyptian nuclear scientists are employed in Brazil, also rapidly approaching the nuclear take-off stage, the United States, Canada and Western Europe. In a privately circulated memorandum in Cairo last week, some senior members of the Atomic Energy Establishment here argued for more stringent procedures when scientists apply to work abroad. The memo stopped short of demanding a ban on such work, but suggested that departing scientists should be warned of the dangers of working on strategic nuclear projects. The representations have brought a promise from Dr. Ibrahim Hamouda, head of the Egyptian Atomic Energy Establishment, that any nuclear scientist who wishes to return to Egypt will always find a job waiting. (LOS)

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Europe lures Israel's soccer stars

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The exodus of Israel's soccer stars continues. Missing from the Israeli soccer scene next season will be Vicky Peretz, who signed professionally for Strasbourg last week, and Oded Machness, who has chosen to take an international suspension for one year prior to signing for an overseas club.

The moves follow the departures of Avi Cohen to Liverpool and Moshe Garsiel to Brighton.

Also doubtful remained Rifat Turk, who left last week to train

with Ipswich in England, and Danny Neuman who has still not come to terms with Jerusalem Betar.

Turk said he made his trip to England without informing his club because his relations with Tel Aviv Hapoel had soured. He was not having trials with any English club but was invited to train with Ipswich, the highly rated first division club which visited Israel earlier this year and against whom Turk played. It is highly unlikely that Ipswich would offer Turk a trial as it already has two Dutch players on its books.

Tel Aviv Hapoel is adamant that it would not grant Turk a transfer.

But, unless the differences between the club and Turk, who captained the team last season, are resolved the player could choose suspension. If a player leaves a club without its permission he is suspended from all football for one year, after which he is free to sign for a club overseas.

Tel Aviv Maccabi will not stand in the way of Peretz. If transfer fee terms can be agreed with the French first division club, Tel Aviv Maccabi is first to be asking \$100,000 for 27-year-old Peretz. Gloria Spiegel, a former Tel Aviv Maccabi player, had a successful spell for Strasbourg, before returning here two seasons ago.

Husband-wife team win Caesarea tournament

Post Sports Reporter

CAESAREA. — The husband and wife team of Harry and Rose Brodie of Kfar Shmaryahu won the better-ball pairs golf tournament, outplaying 50 golfers with a score of 46 points.

Chuck Shalkowitz of Haifa and Morly Friedman of Netanya were

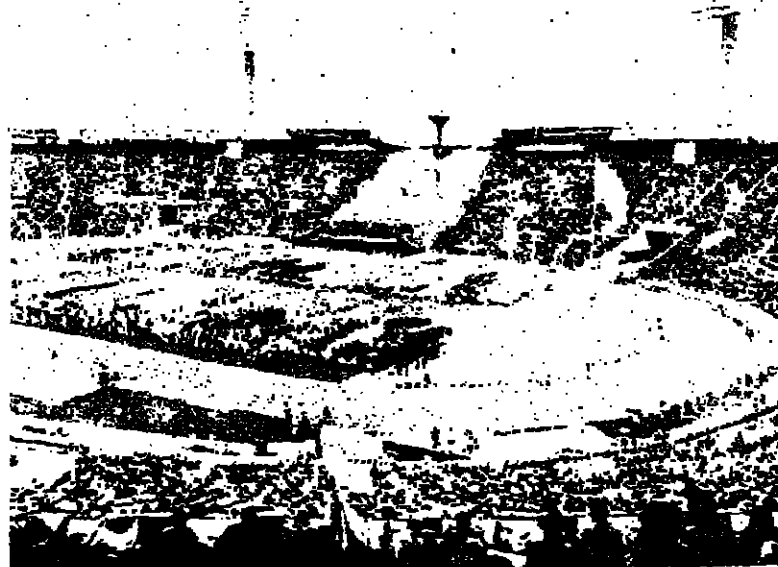
second best with 45 points.

The teams-of-four medal event yesterday was won by Kay Robbins, Sidney Haskell and Elias Hasson, all of Givatayim, and Philip Miller of Rishon LeZion, with 58 strokes. A stroke behind were Gerald Berkow, Bob Sachs and Basil Herman, all of Haifa and Charles Kosovsky of Tel Aviv.

W. Indies cricketers defeat Yorkshire team

LONDON (AP). — Faouf Bacchus hit a faultless unbeaten 104 as West Indies cricketers played the Yorkshire attack before declaring at 342 for 3 at Headingley yesterday.

At close of play Yorkshire had scored 15 without loss.



The stadium is full, despite the holes left on the field by the absence of dozens of nations, for the opening ceremony of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. (UPI/telephoto)

Coffman wins decathlon at Liberty Bell anti-Olympics

PHILADELPHIA (AP). — Bob Coffman, 1979 champion decathlete and 1980 U.S. Olympic trials winner, finished third in the final 1,500-metre event, but held on to win the decathlon by 49 points at the Liberty Bell Track and Field Classic Thursday on Franklin Field.

Guido Kratschmer, the West German who has a world record pending in the decathlon, pulled out after the second event on Thursday when he failed to place in the discus. He fouled on all three of his throws.

The thermometer reached the low 30s in the two-day international

competition at the Liberty Bell, one of the meets arranged for countries boycotting the Moscow Olympics.

A total of 29 countries and some 500 athletes were entered.

Overall, Coffman finished with 8,058 points and Pallas 5,000. Wang Kangqiang of China took third place with 7,015. Jens Schulze of West Germany was fourth with 6,904, and Zhu Qilin of China was fifth with 6,532.

Israel participated in the Liberty Bell, but only Esther Roth placed in any of the events. She came in third in the 100 metre hurdles, with a time of 13.20, behind Americans Stephanie Hightower, with a time of 13.08, and Benita Fitzgerald, 13.17.

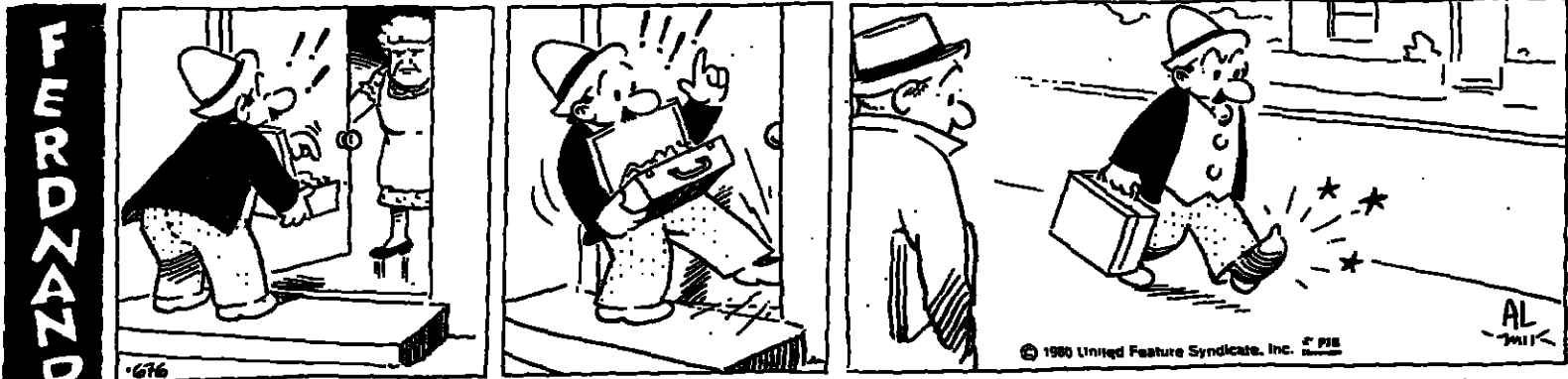
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ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 9.00 Ma Pitom 9.35 Cartoon 9.45 English 5-4; Rent a Song 10.00 Lost Islands 10.25 The Great Tragedy 10.50 Solo: the guitar 10.30 Road safety 10.30 Writers Corner — a meeting with Israel Lerman

10.10 Popular Science

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

17.30 The World of Walt Disney

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:

18.30 News roundup

18.32 Lashie

18.50 News and Weekly magazine

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume

at 20.00 with a news roundup

20.05 Open House — family magazine

20.30 The Muppet Show — with guest star Christopher Reeve

20.35 "Stop" — weekly road safety documentary

21.00 Mahat newswire

21.30 Second Look — news background and analysis

22.05 The Voyage of Charles Darwin (last episode, in colour)

22.10 Moscow 80 — Olympic games roundup (in colour)

22.55 Almost Midnight

23.05 "The World of Walt Disney"

17.40 Cartoons, 18.30 French Hour

19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 The Ropers 21.10 To be announced

22.00 News in English 22.15 Charlie's Angels

ON THE AIR

First Programme:

5.11 Musical Clock

7.07 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

7.15 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

7.25 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

7.35 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

7.45 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

7.55 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

8.05 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

8.15 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

8.25 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

8.35 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

8.45 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

8.55 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

9.05 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

9.15 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

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10.05 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

10.15 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

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10.55 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

11.05 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

11.15 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

11.25 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

11.35 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

11.45 (repeated): Schmetzer: Sonata a Tre; Bach: Minuet in G; Chopin: Nocturne (last episode, in colour)

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM, 4, 7, 9
Eden: Trinity and Bambino; Edison: Morning Star; Habimah: Shogun; Kfar Saba: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492

Ari Rath
Editor and
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Editor

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Av 7, 5740 • Ramadan 8, 1400

Women's real problems

THE ATTEMPT to monopolize the UN Conference for Women in Copenhagen by a PLO delegation led by veteran hijacker Leila Khaled should have come as no surprise. The decade of women was ushered in in the same year which marked the venomous appearance of Miss Khaled's gun-toting boss before the peace-keeping organization's General Assembly.

The intervening five years have witnessed a wholesale surrender on the part of the dwindling number of civilized states in the world to the onslaught of those who would exploit such international venues for the dissemination of their message of hate and murder.

The issue was perhaps best highlighted when in retort to the offer by Israel's Shulamit Aloni to meet with her as woman to woman, Leila Khaled replied: "I'll talk to her only through a gun."

She knows of what she speaks. For she is a true representative of an organization and a cause which do not shrink at the smashing of baby girls' skulls and the murdering and maiming of hundreds of women and children, Jewish and Arab alike. The prevention of such horror acts should have been at least one of the items on the agenda of this conference which abused itself in inviting the Khaleds and their ilk.

It stands reiterating that just as the democratic world has learned that there is no sense in the convening of Helsinki conferences to discuss the dissemination of civil rights with the Soviets, so there is no sense in convening conferences on the advancement of the rights of women with the participation of the self-declared enemies of those rights.

Women, and men, concerned with the advancement of the cause of women's rights throughout the world, and in this region, should be aware of the ludicrousness of choosing the Palestinian issue as a stick with which to beat Israel.

Without in the least seeking to argue for the perpetuation of Israel occupation of the territories, the truth remains that so-called Israel "oppression" in those territories has been directly responsible for the fact that scores of thousands of Palestinian Arab babies who would have died an early death, as do babies throughout the Arab world, are today alive and healthy and the joy of their "oppressed" mothers. Many of those Palestinian mothers have had new vistas opened for them as a result of the contact with modern Israel, and Israel was even so "misguided" as to introduce to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip a democratic electoral law granting the franchise to women for the first time in this region.

One would have hoped that a conference of women, who throughout the world bear the brunt of dealing with the real problems of life, would insist on dealing with the real problems confronting women, rather than succumbing to barefaced attempts to hijack the conference for the purposes of fomenting hate and war.

One such problem that should certainly occupy the attention of the conference in its remaining days is the reactionary wave of fundamentalist Islam now sweeping this region in the wake of Khomeini, which is threatening to wipe out whatever progress has been made in the advancement of women's rights.

Dutch integrity

EUROPEAN POLITICAL leaders have been a source of vexation for Israel, of late, in their positions on the question of the fate of Jerusalem.

It is on such a gloomy background that the action of the Dutch Foreign Minister, in politely but firmly rejecting Arab demands that he move his country's embassy — the only European legation to be maintained in Jerusalem — out of Israel's capital, merits warm commendation.

To be sure, Mr. van der Klaauw also took the opportunity to reiterate his government's opposition to Prime Minister Begin's plans to move his office just across the old Green Line into one of the newer sections of East Jerusalem.

Whatever reservations Israel may have in regard to the Dutch position on that question, it will remain a difference between friends — the Dutch have consistently recognized de facto the fact that Jerusalem is Israel's capital — where its embassy must conduct most of its business. This is a far cry from the basic unacceptability of the position of the other Europeans as well as the U.S., who have been just as persistent in refusing to recognize that fact.

The Likud's next 300 days

Post Political Correspondent MARK SEGAL describes the kaleidoscopic changes inside the coalition parties as the election campaign gathers steam.

YOU MAY not have noticed it, but the Tenth Knesset election campaign is already under way. There is talk in the innermost Likud circles of having elections in May 1981. That would mean another 300 days from now, and a rather sticky period it may well turn out to be. The political logic behind the May 1981 date is: the government is well aware of its shaky position and if it should fall, as is highly probable, once the Knesset reconvenes after the High Holidays, then the timing should be of its own choosing.

The present coalition would then become a caretaker government beyond harassment by opposition no-confidence motions. The coalition's weakness would then become its strength. While still in hospital Prime Minister Begin gave orders to convene the Likud party managers as soon as he got home to have them plan election organization and strategy.

WHILE HE himself remains endlessly optimistic, the public mood today is a far cry from the relief that greeted Begin's accession to power in June 1977. The major theme then was "at last someone is in charge."

The most immediate evidence of Begin's lack of control today has been his inability to shift Yitzhak Shamir from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Defence and Yitzhak Moda'i from the Energy and Communications Ministry into Shamir's seat. His previous majority of close on 80 has shrunk to a shaky 63 with a threat of further erosion giving the mini-factions a maxi-bargaining power.

Begin's second finance minister Yigael Hurvitz, with only a three-man faction of his own, has proven himself a difficult customer. His resignation threats have become staple cabinet diet and his penchant for striking out of meetings on encountering opposition has all the flavour of high Yiddish melodrama.

The prime minister finds himself in a bind with Hurvitz's Rafi faction: if their man does not get his way on further budget cuts, they might pull the government down

before Begin is ready and then run in tandem with Moshe Dayan. Begin and other Likud campaign strategists might call Hurvitz's bluff, taking into account the damage his policies are causing among the Likud's long-standing mass constituency.

Even inside the National Religious Party there are increasing murmurs about early elections. Much hinges on the position of Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who is under pressure from Rafael Ben-Natan, the strong man of Burg's Lami faction, to support the call of fellow NRP MKs, Avraham Melamed, David Glass and Yehuda Ben-Meir, to topple the government. Burg has been arguing that the NRP should be in no hurry to bring Labour back to power and that the longer it takes to hold elections the weaker Labour will be because of Yitzhak Rabin's assaults on Shimon Peres' leadership. A weakened Labour party would strengthen the NRP's bargaining hand in the next coalition, so goes the argument from the wily old NRP leader.

It is still unclear whether the delicate factional balance within the NRP will collapse or in which direction it will tilt following the break-up of the alliance between Religious Affairs Minister Avraham Abuhazzeira and Glass now that Abuhazzeira has fired Glass' close ally as Ministry director-general in favour of a relative.

Begin can still rely on Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer's support, largely because Peres has not committed himself to promoting Hammer the education portfolio in a Peres cabinet. In the final crunch, the NRP decision will hinge on Burg who might find it advantageous to bring down the government and call new elections in order to ensure his continued leadership of the party.

WHAT IS already clear is that the government will not fall before July 31, when the Knesset adjourns for the summer recess. Assuming that it is improbable that the Knesset would be reconvened in special session to consider a no-confidence motion, the count-down for adoption of legislation dissolving the House will begin when it reconvenes for the winter session on October 19.

No matter which of the smaller factions taken steps to initiate the coalition's fall, the shadow of Ezer Weizman will begin lengthening over the political map, and in particular over the Likud. After hastily bolting the cabinet, on the mistaken assumption that the government would then collapse, Weizman is now showing uncharacteristic patience. Weizman has not done Begin the favour of leaving Herut, and has even confounded Begin by voting with the coalition during a rare appearance at the Knesset.

The consensus is that Begin will do anything to deny Weizman the premiership via the Likud ladder, no matter what Ezer's Liberal allies and the opinion polls say. Usually well-informed Herut sources have told me that Begin is already grooming Shamir for the No. 2 slot, if only to block Weizman. There is also talk of making Shamir premier of a caretaker administration if Begin's health rules out his retention of the post.

Shamir has the advantage over Weizman in any confrontation in the Herut Knesset faction, although the party politics must be aware of the much greater appeal of the flamboyant "Princess" over the more subdued Shamir. If Begin or Shamir leads the Likud, it is on the cards that Weizman might simply opt out of politics for some years. But if his temperament is any guide, it is more likely that he would form an independent list, a

kind of right-wing Democratic Movement for Change. That would probably be a last resort, for though Weizman might not fight to test seats and thus be a natural partner in any Labour cabinet, he could not seek the premiership or the defence ministry.

An alternative scenario sketched by some imaginative Liberals speaks of Weizman heading a Likud list shorn of the rightist fringe forming a grand coalition with Labour. After all, if a Herut right-winger such as the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee chairman Moshe Arens can talk of a national emergency government together with Labour (he did not specify whether it would be headed by Begin), why should not the Liberals dream?

IF BEGIN'S health holds, then we can expect a shake-up of the Likud. Well-placed Herut and Liberal politicians have told me that prior to his illness, the prime minister was sounding them out on implementing his scheme to merge the Likud factions. They said that Begin was thinking in terms of offering the electorate "the New Likud" with a number of new faces prominently arrayed near the top of the list. The appeal to the public would then go something like this: "We have reformed our party, we want to make up for the few mistakes we made which in any case were largely the heritage of 30 years of Labour misrule."

Begin is said to look kindly on Moda'i as a partner for the smooth liquidation of the Liberal Party and its integration into what is regarded by other Liberals as an augmented Herut. Moda'i and other enemy-allies of Ezer have found a responsive audience in Begin and his fellow Herut members when they hint at plans of the Liberal

Party Chairman and his friends to bolt a depleted Likud after entering the 10th Knesset by riding on Begin's coattails.

Liberal intrigue reaches never heights as the deadline approaches for axing close to half of the 40 Likud Knesset members on the assumption that the Likud will win a maximum of 25-30 seats in the 10th Knesset. Similarly, the Liberals will shrink from 15 seats to seven at best.

Some of the more optimistic Likud politicians believe that if Begin can stay in top form during the election campaign, the Likud will reduce its anticipated losses. They point out (whistling in the dark) that in 1977 the Likud gained only four seats from (39 to 43) despite Weizman's razzle-dazzle election campaign and Labour's weakness.

One particularly inventive Herut campaign manager is already predicting that the Likud would only lose 25 per cent of its present strength. If so, this might mean a tie between the two main political blocs, giving the NRP, Aguda and any centre party tremendous bargaining powers — all of which holds promise of the built-in stability of the next government.

The outlines of Begin's election campaign strategy are already emerging, according to Labour of paying the way for a PLO statehood door. The Herut campaign managers hope that Begin's "what in the back play" will stampede many voters back into the Likud fold.

There's nothing like an outside threat, real or imagined, to unite a badly divided country. The policies of Western States and foreign critics like Brzezinski and Lord Carrington unwittingly supply ammunition to the Likud arsenal. One wonders whether Begin's summing up of an Arab boy as a main election rival will influence the voters in the ballot booth. O will they think instead of 130 per cent inflation, rising unemployment, housing shortages and the rising cost of bread?

The halfway covenant

The changing political style in Israel could bring to the fore a new type of uncommitted political leader, writes ALLAN E. SHAPIRO.

HAS ISRAEL reached a halfway covenant? If so, then the sense of belonging through an internal personal election recedes, leaving only physical presence. This is the consensus of the uncommitted, a static, internal emigration.

That today's "undecideds" do not know where they are going when elections come would not be so alarming if one could believe that they know where they are right now. The suspicion, however, is that the reputed lack of satisfaction with present leadership alternatives only disguises a more basic lack of beliefs and values.

Perhaps that is why the atmosphere seems ripe for the appearance of a new sort of political leader in Israel, not the product of a movement, but its producer, a political catalyst turning disparate forces into an instrument of power.

Moshe Dayan seems to sense something of this, and there are signs of a new political configuration, centred in the "Barna" group, readying for entry into the electoral

arena under the Dayan standard. The archetype of the loner in a political culture — at least until now — dominated by organized movements, Dayan now re-emerges in the twilight of his career to face a public in which the loners are a force that could tilt the scales of power.

The changing political style could be well suited to Dayan, both to his virtues and his vices. The very qualities that set him apart in both major political camps could be just what the "undecideds" are prepared to decide on. He could prove to be the ideological leader of the uncommitted.

THAT HAS BEEN the key to Dayan's path in politics to date. In the Labour movement, he was the leading advocate of the progressive integration of the West Bank in Israel, including the creation of Jewish towns near major West Bank cities.

This was the basis of his clash with Pinhas Sapir in the fall of 1968 over the economic integration of

Judea with Israel. Dayan won that battle without ever really snatching Sapir's seat, but it was what would happen to Israel internally, particularly to its Jewish character.

More recently, he has split with Premier Menachem Begin and the Likud over his proposal for unilateral removal of the military government in the West Bank. Within the Begin government, Dayan lost that battle, having no real answer to Begin's objections as to what would happen to the West Bank externally, particularly to its sovereign character.

A Dayan-Hurvitz alliance, a widely rumoured probability, makes sense in this context. For, just as Dayan's is the non-ideological answer to the Palestinian issue, so is Hurvitz's fiscal shock therapy the non-ideological answer to the inflation issue.

IN REALITY, of course, monetary policy is as socially neutral as the price of this week's bread. As John

Kenneth Galbraith has recently remarked, monetary policy is not egregiously regressive as it is remarkably uncertain in result. "works against inflation only as it creates a recession or depression the timing and depth of which one can predict."

In an American context, Galbraith has defined "the line" policy that arouses the least influential line of protest "in the light of the fact that the 'marginal' policy combined with what is called fiscal action is most damaging to the inarticulate poor."

In the politics of the halfway covenant, apolitical factors, such as personality and professional expertise, will have an important role. They have never had in more ideologically-oriented times. This is new political potential in the hands of those expressly disqualified from Knesset's term because of the apolitical nature of their office: the president of the state, the chief rabbis, judges, the chief of staff.

Indeed, in times of particular stress — such as economic collapse or a security crisis — one can anticipate a demand for a total suspension of politics. The withdrawal from political commitment would then become withdrawal from democracy itself. The author teaches political science at Haifa University.

READERS' LETTERS

JEWISH SOLITUDE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The interview with Lucy Dawidowich ("Holocaust Historian" — July 11) disclosed a warm Jewish personality and, according to the interviewer, a major Holocaust historian.

But when Mrs. Dawidowich says "You cannot teach children that we are alone in the world with our backs against the wall. It's not good psychology. It's also historically wrong. If that were true, we wouldn't be here at all," she's way off the mark. For the fact is that it is true. We have been singularly alone throughout our millennial past, and for one basic reason. The reason was expressed in a Midrashic comment on the Torah portion of the week read on the Shabbat following publication of the interview. Moses is quoted as saying to the Almighty: "Were we to be numbered amongst the uncircumcised, the idolatrous, or those who flout Your commandments, they (the other nations) would not hate us. It is only owing to our observance of the Torah and its commandments that they persecute us."

Philo, a man at home in the Greek philosophical and literary world, summed up the Jewish condition of his day, some 2000 years ago, in the words, "We are orphans" — a reference to the

Jew's sense of isolation among the nations. Philo, too, spoke of a "nation that dwells alone." And the rabbi put it in their wonderfully pithy way when they said of Abraham that he "was on the one side and all the nations on the other."

Nor was this comment indicative of a persecution complex. Rather it must be construed as a matter-of-fact comment on the realities of Jewish existence. And recognizing this, our Sages and their progeny these past 3000 years could remain at peace with themselves and attempt to adjust as best they might to a largely inimical environment until the ultimate redemption of the Jew and all mankind. They did not delude themselves and accepted their state of aloneness in a hostile world as an inevitable concomitant to their intense adherence to their way of life.

And, amongst a generation that has witnessed the Holocaust, there are still fortunately many Jews who sense of Jewish history and belonging has helped them retain their pride in their uniqueness and aloneness and simultaneously confront a world rarely sympathetic, only too often indifferent, and for the most part quietly or overtly hostile to the Jew.

DAVID SOLOMON
Jerusalem.

"DEATH OF A PRINCESS"

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Your TV critic, Philip Gillon, deserves to be severely taken to task for the opening paragraph of his article on the film, "Death of a Princess" (June 20). He gives the impression that the film was not shown in Great Britain, possibly not shown in America, and was only shown in "little Israel" and a few other insignificant nations. He does not name these countries, because he would have to include among them Great Britain, the U.S., Holland, etc. Not exactly insignificant nations.

ALAN SIMONS
Jerusalem.

SUPPORT OF THE PLO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In Readers' Letters of July 8, Professor Freedman writes: "While it is a fair guess that most of the Arab students on campus, like most of the Arab citizens of this state, recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the Arab Student Union of the University of Haifa has repeatedly affirmed its recognition of the State of Israel, though of course not in its expanded form. These students ask only that Israel acknowledge the parallel right of the Palestinian people to a state of its own in the West Bank and Gaza."

But how does one reconcile sup-

port of the PLO (whose whole posture is the conviction of Israel as a multi-racial state on the model of Lebanon) with recognition of Israel, which was founded as a Jewish state?

Israelis (both Arabs and Jews who sincerely believe in the establishment of a Palestinian state) by side with Israel should be one of the existing legally recognized parties that advocate this policy. Or, if they wish, form a new party. But support of the PLO, whatever form this support may take, involves commitment to the liquidation of Israel as a Jewish state.

Z. SAPIR
Haifa.

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